A RUSH IN JANUARY!
RENEW NOW
—AND—
AVOID THE RUSH.
FORM A CLUB!

The Boston Weekly Globe.

START A CLUB!
SIX COPIES
FROM NOW TO JAN., '93,
FOR ONLY $5.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 50. BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRISK HOLIDAY TRADE.

Plenty of Money North, but the South is Short.

General Activity in All Lines is the Word from Boston.

Affairs of Note in Europe and United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says in part:

As the holidays draw near, all signs indicate a large volume of business at the present, with growing confidence on improvement in the future, except in parts of the South, where the unusual accumulation of cotton and its low price have a depressing influence.

At the East there is again distinct, though moderate improvement in leading branches of industry; at the West trade continues in volume never approached in any previous year; and even at the South, in spite of some embarrassment, the volume of trade is on the whole large, though not equal to last year's.

There is no lack of money in any quarter except at some Southern points. Reports from all parts of the country show a very fair activity in the distribution of merchandise.

Holiday goods are selling well at Boston, shoe manufacturers are more busy and cotton staples firmer, though in other lines there is no material increase. In dry goods the retail trade is active.

At Chicago the usual great increase is seen in breadstuffs, but lack of transportation through the country causes embarrassment, and perhaps part of the decline in receipts of cattle, butter and cheese. Merchandise sales much exceed last year's, and collections are far ahead.

At St. Louis, holiday trade opened very strong, and generous distribution is seen in heavy clothing, shoes, groceries, drugs, oils.

The Southern cities all report some embarrassment.

Among clothiers the better class of goods are in excellent demand. The iron business is more active; bar and plate mills are well employed, though prices are low.

The rail mills go into next year with orders for 600,000 tons. Lake copper is lower at 10.9c; tin and lead are very dull and coal weak.

GRAIN BRINGS GOOD MONEY.

Outlook for Coming Crops Generally Unfavorable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The returns of the statistical reporters of the Department of Agriculture for December, duly consolidated, make the average farm value of the current crops of the year: Corn, 42.2 cents per bushel; wheat, 85.3 cents; rye, 77.4 cents; barley, 54 cents; oats, 32.2 cents; buckwheat, 57.9 cents; potatoes, 37.1 cents; tobacco, cigar leaf, 14.1 cents per pound; manufacturing and export leaf, 7.5 cents; hay, $8.39 per ton. Condition of growing wheat is reported at 85.3 cents.

The price of corn is 2.9 cents per bushel more than the average of 10 years from 1880, and only four-tenths of a cent less than the average for the decade from 1870.

The value of the wheat crop is 2.5 cents per bushel higher than the average of 10 years from 1880, and has been exceeded only once (in 1888) since 1883.

Only once since 1883 has the price of oats been as high as at present, 32.2 cents, which is 1.3 cents higher than the average of 10 years from 1880.

The prices of all cereals have been remarkably sustained in view of the abundance of production.

The returns showing condition of the coming crops of winter grains are not generally favorable. On the Atlantic coast some injury is reported on early-sown areas from the Hessian fly.

The condition of rye is a little higher than that of wheat, making an average of 88.8.

EIGHT MILLION FOR HOPS.

American Growers' Probable Receipts for the Odorous Parent of Yeast.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 11.—The hop crop of 1891 is finally computed by the New England Homestead to be 243,308 bales grown on 51,954 acres, compared with 204,849 bales on 48,962 acres last year and 217,618 bales produced in 1889 on 50,212 acres.

The new crop aggregates 20,500,000 pounds in New York State, about half this quantity in Washington, 7,600,000 pounds in California, and 4,762,000 pounds in Oregon, a very considerable increase over last year.

The Wisconsin crop is practically a failure.

Two-thirds of the new crop is already in second hands, having been sold at an average of 16½ cents per pound to date, against 30 cents for the last crop and 10 cents for the production of 1889.

The Homestead believes that a careful policy in marketing the balance of this year's crop will swell growers' receipts to over $8,000,000.

December's Cotton Returns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The cotton returns of December to the Department of Agriculture relate to average prices on plantations. The complaint of unremunerative values is general, and the declaration frequent that the crop does not return the cost of production. A feeling of discouragement pervades the report, and a disposition to reduce area is expressed.

The plantation price, which is the actual rate for cotton sold at the gin, averages 7.3 cents per pound. For five years preceding the range was from 8.1 to 8.6, and averaged nearly 8.4 cents. This decline is echoed in the records of exportation, which averaged in October a value of 8.9 cents, against 10.11 cents for October of last year, a drop of 12 per cent. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 7 cents; North Carolina, 7.4; South Carolina, 7.4; Georgia, 7.4; Florida, 7.3; Alabama, 7.3; Mississippi, 7.3; Louisiana, 7.3; Texas, 7; Arkansas, 7.3; Tennessee, 7.3.

An almost unexampled season for harvesting is reported, with picking, ginning and marketing far advanced. While the fibre is at many points short, it is clean and of good color.

Railroad Clogging Delays Departure of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The blockade brought about by the enormous amount of train shipments from the west, has had an effect reaching far beyond the railroads.

For weeks the land transportation lines have been complaining of the dearth of cars, and lately the companies have had to refuse grain shipments.

And now shipping men all along the Atlantic coast are confronted by a problem which is proving as troublesome to them as the car famine is to the railroads.

But as the grain is not coming through from the West in a satisfactory manner there result delays to steamers, for which there appears to be no remedy.

Just now labor is scarce, and that sometimes means the loss of two or three days in handling a ship.

Add to this the fact that the elevators "have their hands full," and one gets an idea of the annoyance to which exporters are subject.

Steamers of the regular lines which have to get away on certain days are now and then forced to start without all the freight on board which they have contracted to carry, simply because the shipper has been unable to get the grain he expected to put on board.

As for vessels other than those of the regular lines, they have to wait.

Practically all the grain is now exported in steamers, sailing vessels doing little except in certain trades. Most of the steamers chartered for grain come here from the other side of the ocean without much freight aboard. The eastward voyage has to pay the expenses of the round trip, and therefore the delays at this end of the line are all the more annoying to owners and agents.

Of vessels which have left port in the last few days, a good many have been considerably behind the time at which they would have gotten away usually. In some instances the delay has run up to 10 days or more.

European Trade Treaties.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Chancellor von Caprivi opened the debate on the new commercial treaties in the Reichstag today. After explaining the effect of the treaties on the commercial relations of Germany, Austria and Italy, the chancellor said that the treaties show that Germany has also made a good agreement with America and Russia, especially in the matter of the reduction of corn duties on imports from those countries from five to three and a half marks. This was a great reduction, said the chancellor, though it was necessary in order to secure provisions in the event of a future war. The reduction, he claimed, entailed no sacrifice on the part of the German farmers, owing to the present high prices of cereals, which more than amply covered any differences in prices, which might be caused by the reduced duties.

The preamble to the Austrian Zollverein bills explains that the treaty with Germany is for the purpose of opening that market still more to Austrian products. With regard to the treaty with Italy it is stated that Austria is obliged to concede the Italian demand for a large concession in linen duties, rather than to jeopardize the treaty. In reference to grain duties, it is stated that so long as Russia will not conclude a treaty with Germany, Hungary will be able to successfully compete with Russia in the German market in the matter of cereals.

The Hungarian press objects to the German convention with the United States. Strong language is used about the "disillusioning" of Austria and Hungary as to the advantage they will derive from the Zollverein. Hungary expected a monopoly of the German corn trade, and now fears that the same facility will be extended to Russia. This distrust in Hungary is held to account for the desire shown in Austria to hasten the commercial treaties through the Reichsrath.

Notes.

The American Bobbin, Spool and Shuttle Company, which recently purchased the wood-turning plant of F. S. Richmond, at Livermore Falls, Me., has a capital of $2,000,000 and owns 22 mills in New England, and several thousand acres of timber land in the best sections of Maine and the White Mountain region of New Hampshire.

The new woollen mill at Newport, Me., has been finished and the machinery is being put in. Ladies' dress goods will be manufactured, and there is already an order for several thousand pieces of a particular pattern. The mill is owned entirely by local capitalists, who have already advanced $28,000.

Mr. Henry C. Sproul of Bar Harbor, Me., has two farms on Isle au Haut, one containing 500 acres of pasturing, the other 100 acres. He has 40 acres under cultivation. On June 1 he had vegetables for sale in his market from there. He raised this year 800 bushels of potatoes, has 400 bushels stored, also 500 bushels of roots, has 27 cows, 300 sheep and 3 horses.

T. O. Paine of Massachusetts, formerly of Winslow, has been engaged recently in the vicinity of Waterville, Me., in ascertaining the greatest height the river has reached in the past century. The greatest freshet was that of May 22, 1832. Then at Fairfield the water was 26 feet above the usual height, and in October, 1854, the water was nearly as high. These facts will enable mill owners to fix the height of the dam and site of the new mills.

The farmers in Indiana are preparing to demand of the next Legislature that a law be enacted reducing the State rate of railroad fare to two cents a mile. This is precipitated by the action of the Central Traffic Association refusing to grant reduced rates to members of the many farmers' organizations which meet here this month and next. Heretofore the roads have given these farmer representatives a half-rate fare without any questions being asked, but this year it was decided to make those who came to Indianapolis to attend agricultural meetings pay full fare.

The London Times doubts whether Chancellor Von Caprivi's plan of forming alliances to secure a food supply in the event of war will prove a more trustworthy resource than the alternative of a maritime supply. The question of contraband will not be determined by belligerents alone. On the contrary, it is pretty clear that the deciding voice will be that of a strong power, like England or the United States, at once neutral and maritime.

SPARROW FARM IN THE WEST.

An Unsuspecting Public Licks its Chops and the Kansas Genius Reaps a Rich Harvest.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 8.—On the bank of the Kaw river, about two miles above this city, is a farm on which is probably the most unique business in the West.

The English sparrow has always been looked upon as an outlaw among birds and a pest to man, but J. D. Norton had an eye to business and thought there was money in the little birds if they were properly handled.

He got as many as he could collect and took them to his place, where he had arranged houses and corners for them to build their nests and propagate. All along the river there grows a tall weed which bears a seed especially liked by the birds, and the sparrows soon found it out and made their home contentedly on the farm.

This was four years ago and the little fellows have multiplied in a marvellous manner.

Mr. Norton is now reaping the benefit of his foresight, and is supplying the market with birds at good round prices. They are sold as sparrows at all seasons, but when they reach the tables of the first-class hotels and restaurants in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago they become reed birds and rice birds, according to the season.

The birds have accumulated by the thousands, and now the whole country is alive with them.

Mr. Norton has the business down to a system and does not flood the market with them, but sells just enough to keep the hotels scantily supplied, and thus keeps the price up. The birds multiply so rapidly that there is no danger of their being depopulated.

As they bring good prices the man who thought of the idea is coming money, and while he is at very little expense his flock is increasing rapidly and bids fair to bring him a fortune, as the intention is to supply the Eastern markets as soon as he can make the proper arrangements for transporting the birds.

BACTERIA IN OUR MILK.

Prof. Sedgwick Discovers Faults in Our System of Supply.

Prof. W. T. Sedgwick of the Institute of Technology read a paper on "Milk Supply and the Public Health" at the regular meeting of the Society of Arts, Boston, last week.

The professor said among other things: "The milk supply of cities is not as clean and as fresh as it ought to be, owing to the condition of the cow stables and the time which elapses between the drawing from the cow and the selling.

"Germs of decomposition have time to grow and milk arrives in the city partly decomposed."

He gave figures showing the bacteria in the milk in different parts of Boston, and suggested that this condition of affairs was not only unclean but a positive menace to public health.

It was shown that we cook most of our food before using, but milk is still used very much as our savage ancestors used it, in the raw condition.

The professor suggested, as a remedy to these evils, that greater cleanliness on the part of the farmers and special care to secure greater freshness of milk would go far to alleviate the condition of things.

"For adults," he said, "it is a matter of less consequence than to invalids and delicate infants."

What and Why is Horse Power?

The term horse power was derived from the power of a horse, as established by James Watts, who found, by experiment, that the average mill horse could lift 150 pounds, when attached to a rope over a pulley, at the continuous speed of 220 feet per minute, or two and a half miles per hour; 150 times 220 equals 33,000 pounds lifted one foot per minute.

This has since been verified in England by an average on the continued day work of 144 horses used in ploughing, when the average work was found to be 163 pounds lifted 220 feet per minute, or at the rate of two and a half miles per hour. This somewhat exceeded Watts' assignment of the horse power of work.

The actual power of an average horse is between two-thirds and three-quarters of the accepted horse power, 33,000 foot-pounds.

There is Only One Boston.

There are two Kansas Cities. The principal one is in Missouri, the lesser one in Kansas. This second Kansas City tries to bank on the prosperity of the first. It's a pity some one in authority can't prevent some one else from taking some third person's name, laments the Sun.

Then we shouldn't have two Kansas Cities within a few yards of each other, or 17 New Londons, or a Washington State and a Washington City, not to speak of the 28 Washington counties and the 236 Washington townships, villages and hamlets—46 of these are in the single State of Indiana, and 40 more are in Iowa.

SPEAKER CRISP.

End of the Long Contest for the Much Coveted Prize.

Crisp of Georgia, Not Unduly Elated, Promises Fidelity to Party Principles.

Sketch of the Career of the Brilliant Lawyer and Politician.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is to be Speaker Crisp.

The great contest which came to a temporary halt Saturday night was renewed this morning, and with brief interruptions was continued all day long and well into the evening.

It took 30 ballots to decide the contest and name the Democratic speaker of the House.

McMillin, after the 29th ballot, withdrew, and then the tide set strongly Crispward.

Springer then fell into line, and it was his vote which gave Crisp the winning number.

The nomination of Mr. Crisp was then made unanimous.

The ballots are presented in tabular form as follows, the first 17 having been taken last Saturday:

Ballots.	Crisp	Mills	Springer	McMillin	Hatch	Stevens
1	84	78	32	18	14	1
2	89	80	28	18	11	1
3	91	82	24	18	11	1
4	93	87	20	18	8	1
5	95	89	20	18	4	1
6	95	89	20	18	4	1
7	95	89	20	18	4	1
8	94	91	18	18	5	1
9	94	91	17	19	5	1
10	95	91	16	19	5	1
11	94	90	17	19	5	1
12	93	89	16	20	5	1
13	94	91	16	20	5	1
14	93	89	17	19	5	1
15	92	89	17	19	5	1
16	94	91	17	19	5	1
17	94	91	17	19	5	1
18	94	90	17	19	5	1
19	94	91	17	19	5	1
20	92	90	17	17	5	1
21	94	91	17	19	5	1
22	95	93	17	19	4	1
23	100	95	13	19	..	1
24	101	95	12	19	..	1
25	101	95	12	19	..	1
26	101	95	12	19	..	1
27	101	95	12	19	..	1
28	103	96	8	19	..	1
29	105	94	8	19	..	1
30	119	105	4	..	..	1

SURROUNDED BY FRIENDS.

Speaker Crisp Says Tariff Reform will Not Suffer in His Hands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Judge Crisp takes his election very modestly.

He is as quiet and unmoved tonight as he was last night when his fate still hung in the balance.

In the speaker's lobby he was surrounded by a group of admiring friends, but he separated from them for a moment to say to me in answer to my question:

"The cause of tariff reform will not suffer in my hands. I believe in it, and shall do my utmost to carry on the good work.

"I cannot say more now, but be assured the party will take no backward steps with my consent."

Mr. O'Neil said:

"I am perfectly satisfied that the interests of New England will not suffer by the election of Judge Crisp. His position on the tariff, I know, is the right one. He believes as we do, and we need have no fears.

"By the by, THE GLOBE was right on the speakership, as it generally is right on most things. When all the other Boston papers were predicting the election of Mills, THE GLOBE said it would be Crisp, and stuck to it. Good for THE GLOBE."

Just before the break came, and when a single vote was all that was needed to turn the scale either way, the friends of both Mills and Crisp came to O'Neil and begged and implored him to vote for their man. To all these entreaties O'Neil turned a deaf ear.

"Never," he said. "If we have to stay here until snow flies, my vote will still be for Stevens."

SPEAKER CRISP.

Sketch of the Man Who Will Preside Over the House.

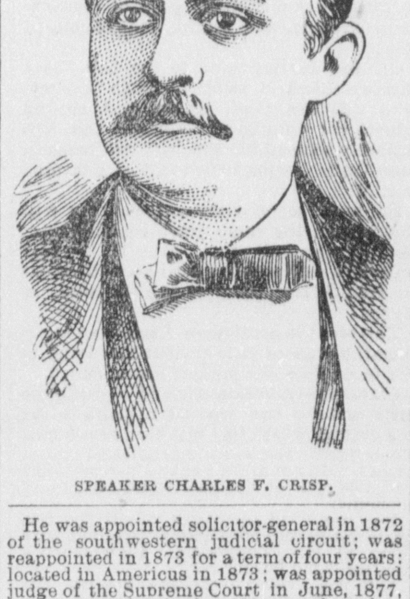
Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp of Americus, Ga., was born in Sheffield, Eng., Jan. 29, 1845, while his parents were on a visit to that place.

He returned to this country with his parents during the year of his birth.

Mr. Crisp attended the public schools of Savannah and Macon, Ga.

He entered the Confederate army when 16 years old. He became a lieutenant in Company K, 10th Virginia Infantry, and served until May 12, 1864, when he became a prisoner of war. Upon his release in June, 1865, he joined his parents at Ellaville, Ga.

He read law in Americus, and was admitted to the bar there in 1866. He practised law in Ellaville six years.



SPEAKER CHARLES F. CRISP.

He was appointed solicitor-general in 1872 of the southwestern judicial circuit; was reappointed in 1873 for a term of four years; located in Americus in 1873; was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in June, 1877, of the same circuit; in 1878 was elected to the same office by the General Assembly; was re-elected judge for four years in 1880, but resigned that office in September, 1882, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress.

He was permanent president of the Democratic convention which asembled in Atlanta in April, 1883, to nominate a candidate for governor. He was elected to the 48th, 49th and 50th Congresses and was re-elected to the 51st Congress as a Democrat, receiving 9254 votes, against 3130 votes for Peter O. Gibson, Republican, and 366 scattering.

In the House Mr. Crisp took front rank as a worker and a speaker. He was always at ease on the floor and he watched the proceedings of the House very closely.

In gesture he is forcible and illustrative. His voice is remarkably clear at the opening of an argument, but it is liable to become hoarse and threatening.

His eloquence is at times irresistible.

No one questions Crisp's sound judgment or his perfect self-control.

Mr. Crisp has a very clear complexion, blue eyes, a straight, well-formed nose, and a brown mustache. His head is bald, and his manners are refined and agreeable.

SOME THINGS ABOUT CRISP.

Tall, Handsome, Manly and a Great Lover of the Beautiful.

Mr. Crisp wears a 7⅜ hat.

He is a handsome man, a little taller than most men, broader shouldered and more compactly built. His arms are large and muscular, and his hands and feet as small and daintily shaped as a woman's. The most noticeable thing about him is the breadth of his chest.

If he were a trifle shorter one would think at first glance that a yardstick would hardly reach from one arm-pit to the other, but he is so well filled out in other ways that this particular bigness seems well in keeping. His face is open and frank, and every line indicates refinement. His nose is straight as an arrow and his ears and mouth are small.

He does not have to trim his mustache. It grew just so long years ago, and, seeming well satisfied with itself, stopped growing. But the next speaker's eyes are really his most pleasing feature. They are gray, but of that soft, modulated tint, which delights in twinkles.

The twinkles in Mr. Crisp's eyes are flashes of light that come and go as his mind turns from humorous to serious ideas. His manner is most engaging. He has all of that grace and dignity which are typical of the Southern-bred man.

In public debate he is forceful, logical and quick at repartee, but he is best liked by those who know him after dinner, with which he likes a glass of good old burgundy, but no champagne.

In dress Judge Crisp is scrupulously neat. He usually wears a black Prince Albert, with vest cut so that a fair expanse of polished shirt front is visible. He wears a turn-down collar because it is more comfortable, and a narrow black scarf tied in a bow, so that the ends just touch a single ivory stud.

He is devoted to his family. During his canvass for the speakership he sent a telegram to Mrs. Crisp every morning, and would not go to bed until he received a reply. Like all chivalrous men he greatly admires beautiful women.

"I CANNOT FIGHT CONGRESS."

Widow of Gen. Grant Feels Helpless to Prevent the Removal of His Body to Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—In the face of the frequently expressed opposition of the widow of Gen. Grant, Senator Plumb of Kansas has again offered his resolution in the Senate, looking to the removal of the remains of the general to Washington.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, chairman of the executive committee of the Grant Monument Association, has gone post-haste to Washington to try to head off the passage of the bill.

A GLOBE correspondent visited the home of Mrs. Grant today to ascertain her views upon the subject.

Mrs. Grant said, in response to her caller's statement, that Senator Plumb had introduced his resolution once more, "Again? I had hoped that I should hear no more about it. It distresses me very much.

"I buried my husband here because I wanted him near me. I wanted him where I could go to him. My children are near me here. I am growing old, and it is not easy for me to change my residence at command.

"But I cannot fight a whole Congress. My husband was a public man, and I have been schooled to feel that he belonged to the public.

"If a majority of the people want him removed, I suppose they will do it. I cannot help myself."

There was something indescribably pathetic in the way Mrs. Grant expressed her helplessness.

Then she resumed: "They are building a splendid monument over the general's tomb at Riverside. Recently they removed him to that mausoleum, where I hoped he would rest for ever."

Gen. Collis, who has had consultations with Senators Plumb, Hiscock, Washburne and others, was surprised to find that there has grown a strong sentiment in favor of the idea.

Whether this sentiment is so strong as to counterbalance the wishes of the wife and life companion of the dead hero remains to be seen.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Maine's World's Fair commissioners have adopted the plan of Charles S. Frost of Chicago, formerly of Lewiston, Me., for a State building at the World's Fair. It will be one of the first State buildings erected.

Three tenement houses at Manville, R. I., occupied by 19 families, were burned Wednesday night. The total loss to buildings and furniture will be about $20,000.

Deputy Sheriff Tilley, assisted by Newport police officers, Wednesday made a raid on numerous grocery and variety stores in the Shore district at Tiverton, which is just over the line in Rhode Island and practically a suburb of Fall River. About every one of these stores is a liquor saloon in disguise, and the town has been greatly disturbed by drunken hoodlums of late. The town authorities determined to clean out this illegal business, and as a result 20 out of 21 warrants were served and the liquor sellers arrested. They were brought to Newport. All pleaded guilty, and each was sentenced to pay $20 fine and costs of $5.10, and to 10 days' imprisonment in jail.

Mrs. Walter Benjamin, the wife of a street railway conductor, attempted suicide at Springfield Wednesday afternoon, by cutting her throat with a razor in a street car. Her husband, who sat beside her, interrupted the arm which wielded the weapon, and a deep, but not serious gash on the side of the neck was the result. The couple were married in North Amherst five years ago. Mrs. Benjamin has been jealous of her husband ever since. In the struggle that took place before the razor was captured a window and sash were broken. Mrs. Benjamin was arrested.

A great outrage was committed in the southeast part of North Marlboro, Mass., recently, when the house of Mrs. Mary Scriber, who was away from home, was entered, and all her furniture, including a stove, was broken to pieces, and her bed and bedding cut into strips and thrown out doors. Two men were arrested, but discharged for lack of evidence.

The statement that Mrs. Lucy Waterman of Halifax, who died recently, aged 101 years, was the oldest person in Plymouth county, Mass., is contradicted by the fact that Mrs. Welthea D. Sprague of Plymouth is 103 years old.

Sidney Coe and wife, mulattoes, were arrested at New Haven, Conn., for an attempt to blackmail James D. Dewell, a wholesale grocer and Republican candidate for mayor in the recent city election. He is one of the richest men in the State. A detective disguised himself as Mr. Dewell and visited Mrs. Coe in response to a note written by her to Mr. Dewell. Coe rushed in and demanded $1500, but two officers were waiting near by, and, at a signal from the detective, rushed in and arrested the two. The couple have succeeded in getting several thousand dollars out of prominent citizens by this scheme.

The Vermont State Agricultural Society met at White River junction Tuesday and elected the old board of officers, except that Hon. John W. Cramton of Rutland succeeds Col. George W. Hooker as president. The Connecticut River Valley Association also re-elected the old board of officers, and voted to mortgage its property for not exceeding $5000. Its debt is $5300. A joint fair of the State and local societies is to be held the second week in September, 1892.

Col. B. F. Blakeslee, who for two years past has been the United States special agent in charge of the government stamped envelope works at Hartford, was committed to an insane asylum Tuesday. Col. Blakeslee was an officer of the 16th Connecticut Volunteers, which was captured in a body in North Carolina, and he never fully recovered from a wound in the head and confinement in rebel prisons.

The tramp steamer Avalona of Dundee, Scot., grain laden, from New York, bound for Newcastle, put into Newport, R. I., Tuesday morning, owing to the death of the chief engineer, Robert Taylor of Dundee, who was killed on the previous afternoon by a quarter revolution of the crank while in the crank pit.

Recent rains have greatly raised the Androscoggin. At Rumford, Saturday, the sudden rise of water swept down all the ice, together with lumber of all kinds. Six rowboats passed that place in the blow, besides one ferryboat that came from Middle Intervale, below Bethel. The ferry was caught just below Rumford Centre, but the other boats were swept over the falls. The ferryboat at Rumford Centre had just got the stage across, when word was sent from above that the ice was coming. The boat could not get back till late in the afternoon.

The widow of L. E. Kempton, the freight conductor, knocked from a train at Warner, N. H., a short time since, and who died from his injuries, has brought suit against the Boston & Maine railroad for $7000.

Frederick A. Faulkner (Rep.) was elected mayor at Keene, Tuesday, receiving 627 votes to 320 for Virgil A. Wright (Dem.). Three of the five aldermen are Republicans, and 12 of the 15 councilmen.

The Woven Wire Mattress Company of Fremont will locate at Nashua, N. H., and is negotiating for a building of the American Bobbin & Shuttle Company, to be used until a permanent structure can be erected.

A grand exemplification of the secret work of the Knights of Pythias took place at Continental Hall, Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, under the auspices of the grand officers of the State. About 500 knights were present. A banquet in Horticultural Hall followed the work.

Thursday morning C. S. Tenney was driving near Groveland, Mass., on a load of hay, when a kerosene lantern exploded and set fire to the hay. The horse ran through several streets, and the driver held on until his clothing caught fire, when he leaped to the pavement. He was bruised and burned. The vehicle and contents were nearly consumed.

GENERAL POLITICS.

Presidential Possibilities as Outlined in Buckeye State.

New York World Favorably Reviews Gov. Russell's Career and His Prospects.

Many Points of Interest Gathered Along the Several Lines.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—The next political contention on the Democratic side in Ohio will be for the control of the Democratic delegation to the national convention. Ohio will be represented in that body by 46 delegates, including 42 from 21 congressional districts and four delegates at large.

It is universally believed among Ohio's unterrified that the next president of the United States will be a Democrat. Ohio politicians of that faith, therefore, are anxious that their delegation should cut a prominent figure in assisting to shape the nomination.

The opposing forces are rallying around John R. McLean, publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer, on one side, and Gov. James E. Campbell on the other.

The McLean element will have the support of the Cincinnati politicians opposed to Campbell and of the influence represented by ex-Senator Henry B. Payne.

The opposing wing of Ohio Democrats, headed by Campbell, will be supported by active friends of the Old Roman, Allen G. Thurman. His son, Allen W. Thurman, Congressman Joseph H. Outhwaite, ex-Congressman Frank Hurd and a number of other leaders of the Ohio Democracy will make a fight to see that the delegation is headed by Campbell.

The McLean interest is already pledged to Gov. David B. Hill of New York. It is understood that such a combination was effected over a year ago. Gov. Campbell and his friends will be unpledged and in a position to make Ohio's vote in the convention influential.

The Governor is on record as saying that he believed that about once in 30 years the presidential nominee should come from another State than New York.

In the list of possibilities, Gov. Campbell and his friends name Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Gov. Boies of Iowa and one or two others, whose reputations have become national.

While the majority of Democratic voters in Ohio are unquestionably in favor of the renomination of Grover Cleveland, there is a very great probability that things may so change that the delegation headed by Campbell would vote for some other man.

Should the McLean element control, it would be a

Fight to the Death for Hill,

in whose cabinet Mr. McLean would expect to be postmaster-general.

The senatorial fight goes on, but not merrily.

The Foraker men, although claiming with the utmost confidence that they have Sherman defeated, are using strange tactics for people who are confident of victory. Their chief organ, the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, pulls up the record of six previous senatorial contests on the part of Senator Sherman, and charges, in effect, that bribery and corruption were rampant in each instance.

They are also very free to charge that there was a deal made between Senator Brice on one side and Sherman's friends on the other, which looked to Brice's retention in the Senate and Sherman's re-election as senator.

One of the clauses in the contract was that Mr. Brice was not to furnish too many sinews of war in the recent campaign. Witness the following, which is copied from a Cleveland special to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette as an interview of a brilliant Ohio Republican:

"I have been red hot for Sherman, but I am beginning to weaken. I can't exactly understand how it is that Secretary Foster, the life-long friend and business partner of Cal Brice comes out and declares himself for Sherman for the Senate, and then, less than 48 hours afterwards, Mr. Sherman, through the columns of a Democratic paper, declares that, as far as he is concerned, he will not object to Mr. Brice taking a seat in the Senate, to which nobody in the State, be he Democrat or Republican, believes he has the slightest legal title. It's mighty queer. That's all I've got to say."

It is further the talk among Foraker Republicans that two years ago Brice gave $25,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, when he was a candidate for senator, and this year, when there was an equally good chance to elect a Democratic Legislature, failed to give but a paltry $5000.

In this connection Secretary of the Treasury Foster is receiving a great deal of abuse from his old party associates in Ohio.

Maj. McKinley is experiencing in overwhelming force the truth of the old quotation, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The Foraker men are determined to make Maj. McKinley show his hand in the senatorial fight. The major said that he would remain strictly neutral; that both candidates had helped him in his canvass for governor, and he did not feel that it would be becoming for him to take part either way.

This does not please the followers of the ex-governor, who are

Pressing Him so Hard

that the Sherman men now say that if the pressure is continued Maj. McKinley will announce himself and will speak for Sherman.

Whatever Gov.-elect McKinley's real sentiments are, his old acquaintances and associates in Congress, who are acquainted with his accomplishments as a sailor, will never believe that he has taken such a step until the evidences are really before their eyes. They know the major too well.

If it should get into such shape that his attitude is suspected by both parties, he might possibly be compelled to show his hand. Unless he combines the qualities of forgiveness and forgetfulness, he can never bring himself to the support of Foraker.

Memories of the Chicago convention of '88 and the ballot-box contract of '89, on which his name appeared, would deter him.

The aggressiveness seems all to be on the part of the Foraker men and the Foraker organs. They charge Sherman with using money, and in the same breath charge him with penuriousness.

With apparent relish the fact is related that in a campaign in Richland county, not long ago, one of his neighbors called upon him to contribute to the campaign fund, and though in Sherman's own town and county, he offered $5.

It is also added by Mr. Foraker's supporters that money cannot save Sherman this time, and there is an intimation that they are willing to meet him on that ground.

When a financial problem is hinted at they mysteriously speak of Gen. Asa Bushnell of Springfield, of Mr. Firestone of Columbus, and Gen. Alger of Michigan. It is said that the latter is aching for the opportunity of doing something that will help defeat the old Ohio senator.

It is the unanimous opinion of persons who have given the situation intelligent consideration from a conservative standpoint that Senator Sherman will succeed himself.

The sentiment of the State is for him, and it is too strong for the Republicans of the Legislature to run counter to, even were they so disposed—and they are not.

RUSSELL FOR PRESIDENT.

New York World Favorably Reviews His Successful Career.

[New York World.]

Massachusetts has not given a president to the United States since John Quincy Adams. Among the Democracy of the Bay State there is a sentiment which has found some expression that the time has come for the Commonwealth to resume its old-time distinction in the matter of presidents. Massachusetts has become a doubtful State, and there is one Democrat who has demonstrated his ability by the mere force of a strong and attractive personality to secure in two successive years a plurality of the votes cast for governor. This is William Eustis Russell, who will have attained by the 6th of January next the age of 35 required by the Constitution in a president of the United States.

Gov. Russell's friends contend that in the event of his candidacy four votes would also be forthcoming from Rhode Island and four from New Hampshire.

Mr. Russell's public career has been sufficiently remarkable to give some color to such claims made on his behalf.

Mr. Russell's first election stirred up the leaders of the Republican party to a systematic effort "to redeem Massachusetts." This was the third time since the outbreak of the civil war that a Democrat had been elected governor of Massachusetts, but none had been re-elected, nor, as the Republicans claimed, could be. No effort was spared in the campaign of the present year to justify this boast.

The campaign began early on the Republican side and was most hotly waged. The leading Federal office holders of the State took the stump against Russell; so did retired leaders of the party, some of its most distinguished members of Congress and every orator who could be pressed into the service. The crisis was recognized as a grave one, for it was proclaimed from every Republican platform that the electoral vote of Massachusetts would be in danger if a Democratic governor were re-elected in 1891. Party fealty was evoked to avert such a catastrophe, and race and religious prejudice was aroused to help the Republican cause.

In spite of a campaign of almost frantic effort to compass his defeat, in spite of the drawing out of 32,000 more votes than were recorded in 1890, Gov. Russell was re-elected by a plurality of over 6000, having received nearly 5000 more votes than were ever before cast for a Democratic candidate in Massachusetts.

In the discharge of his duties as governor, Mr. Russell has lived up to the highest standard of impartiality and of rectitude. He has been a frank and fearless exponent of Democratic principles, and has let no opportunity pass to rebuke the perversion of free institutions from their proper end.

A man so straightforward, so courageous and so conscientious, as free from the imputation of being a prig as he is from that of being a demagogue, in whom modesty is as conspicuous as manliness and a chivalric generosity as strongly marked as either, cannot fail to exercise a unique influence over his fellow-men. It was said of him a year ago that his speaking tour of the State attracted to him an affectionate admiration and wondering sympathy comparable only to that given to a dashing military leader.

No more brilliant successes than his have been achieved in so short a space by any public man of our time, and whatever next year may have in store for him it may be asserted with entire confidence that the influence of William E. Russell on the development of the destiny of this republic is certain to be a growing one.

Democrats Ousted.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11.—The Republicans of the State are rejoicing over a decision reached today, which places Calvert county in the Republican column and ousts several Democrats from office.

The contested cases were considered by Chief Justice Briscoe and Associate Judges Brooks and Crane of the seventh judicial circuit.

The only point considered by the court was whether or not the election held at St. Leonards, Calvert county, was valid.

The decision of the court places in office the following, all Republicans: States attorney, Frederick Gantt; sheriff, Elijah Brown; county commissioners, Charles G. Spriknell, George P. Ross and Joseph J. Hall.

The Democratic candidates for these offices, to whom commissions have been issued by Gov. Jackson, and who have qualified, will have to give up their places.

Political Points.

President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance, in speaking of W. S. McAllister of Mississippi, said the statement made by McAllister in regard to the falling off in the strength of the Alliance membership is untrue. Mr. Polk says he has never expressed himself to any one as convinced that the charges against MacCune were true, and his relations with MacCune are very cordial. Mr. Polk says that all efforts of McAllister and his friends to hold a convention have been miserable failures.

The South Carolina House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill to require railroad companies operating in this State to furnish separate and equal accommodations for white and colored passengers, by a vote of 45 to 37. Representative Wigg, the colored member from Beaufort, in his speech against the bill, said that politically the negro had yielded to the logic of the situation. "Pass this bill and he will hesitate no longer. He believes that in this country there is no middle ground between a free man and a slave. The colored people desire peace with their white neighbors, but they can accept none but an honorable peace. I warn the gentlemen who are forcing this measure to beware."

The defeat of Roger Q. Mills for the speakership has given widespread support to the efforts of his admirers to elect him to the United State Senate. Gov. Hogg has stated that an extra session of the Legislature will be called in March or April. The election of a successor to John M. Reagan will be one of the duties of that body. Senator Chilten holds the appointment from the governor, and although a candidate for election by the Legislature, the friends of Representative Mills are confident of electing the tariff reform champion. Expressions from all parts of the State favor Mr. Mills, and his election is confidently predicted.

WAX IS THE THING,

Not Oil, Wherewith to Treat Your Stained Floor.

A highly polished floor is effective. Beyond its artistic value it is economical. The secret is not hard to find. A tin of wax and a little system are the essentials.

Do not be induced to use oil, as less trouble. In reality it is more. The oil will cling, and every atom of dust with it. No amount of polishing will carry off this evil effect of oil.

First have the floor washed with soda and hot water, then apply the soft wax lightly and evenly, rubbing with the grain.

If you cannot afford a regular polisher, have a flatiron covered with an old piece of carpet, a mop handle tied on (to obviate stooping) and that weight thoroughly rubbed on your floor will make it shine like a mirror.

Once every day or two, instead of sweeping, have any dust taken up by a soft cloth wound round the broom, then the weight applied, and this will last months.

Should there be any scratches from the moving of furniture, or stain of any sort, there will be ample wax in the box to rub lightly over the injured place.

It will rub in so smooth and dry that the whitest garment will not be soiled in passing over it, and its decorative effect in the room is by no means its least recommendation.

SHE WAS NOT TIMID.

The Baby Had Rights and the Mother Fought for Them.

[Lynn Press]

It happened last night shortly after the Pullman train, that arrives in Lynn about 6 a. m., left Portland. Everything was quiet in the sleeping car; the only sounds heard were those made by a fat man who snored in every key from c major to e minor. Somebody's baby woke up.

"Ow—wow— ow!" it whined.

The snoring ceased. "What's that?" the fat man asked.

"Ow—wow—wow-wow!" whimpered baby, more frightened than ever.

"Dear me!" said the fat one; "there's a baby in this car. No sleep the rest of the night."

"Who's that talking!" queried the baby's mother.

"It's me!" shouted the fat man; "why didn't you leave that baby home or stay home yourself."

"Look here!" remarked the mother, as she poked her head from behind the curtain, "you nor no one else can talk that way to the mother of eight children and live. I don't care who you are nor whether you sleep a wink or not. I know my business. If this baby wants to howl all night she can howl, an—"

But nothing more was neccessary. The fat man rolled out of his bunk, half dressed, suspenders hanging beneath his coat, and grip in hand he fled to the smoker.

Called Clay a "Blackleg."

The reference to Henry Clay as a "blackleg," which precipitated the historic encounter, was made by Randolph in the course of a debate which began in Congress on Feb. 15, 1825, on a resolution about the propriety of discussing with open doors a communication from President John Quincy Adams on the prospective assembly of American nations at Panama.

The invitation to mortal combat was issued forthwith in a brief and businesslike note from Clay, then secretary of state.

In spite of all the negotiations to persuade Randolph to say that the term "blackleg" did not apply to Mr. Clay, the proud Virginian refused to yield further than to declare that the exact words in his speech which had caused the offence were "Puritanical, diplomatic, blacklegged administration."

Paste This in a Political Primer.

New Jersey and New York elect their governors for three years, and of the other 42 States 19 choose their governors for four years.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session Opens With Great Contest for Speaker.

Senators Introduce a Big Grist of Business and Challenge Some Seats.

House Committees Not Yet Appointed and No Work Done.

The proceedings of the two houses of Congress during the past week partake of the usual desultory routine character, the only feature lending excitement being the echoes of the severe inter-party fight for speakership of the House—report of which will be found in another column. In the Senate the opening was distinguished by notice of contest of seats of various members. The details follow.

SENATE ASSEMBLES.

Gov. Hill Not Present—Brice Objected to by Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate of the 52d Congress assembled with more than the customary amount of hand-shaking and hearty greeting among the members on the floor.

The galleries assigned to the public were, of course, crowded; the special section set apart for the families of senators was filled and the diplomatic gallery had few vacant seats.

Wreaths, baskets and festoons of flowers decorated nearly one-half of the desks.

The new members were chiefly assigned to seats on the outskirts of the chamber. Senator Dixon of Rhode Island occupied Mr. Edmunds' seat.

Promptly at noon the vice-president's gavel fell and the chaplain offered the opening prayer.

The vice-president, in a few well chosen words, delivered in a clearly audible voice, extended a hearty welcome to the senators assembled, and said that this being the day designated by the Constitution of the United States for the meeting of Congress he declared the Senate now in session.

The vice-president first proceeded to lay before the Senate the resignations of Senators Edmunds and Reagan and the credentials of their successors, which had been received during recess.

Mr. Edmunds' letter was full of good wishes for all the senators, and expressed earnest hope that the Senate might continue to be in the future, as in the past, the sheet anchor of the Republic.

Mr. Reagan's letter recites that he had accepted a position as railroad commissioner of his State, and therefore resigned his office.

The credentials of Mr. Chilton, appointed by the Governor of Texas to succeed Mr. Reagan, were read and filed. Next came the appointment by the Governor of Vermont of Mr. Redfield Proctor to succeed Mr. Edmunds; then the certificate of election of John M. Palmer of Illinois to succeed Mr. Charles B. Farwell. These were read and filed without objection, but when the Florida contested case was reached an interesting and significant discussion arose.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee said he desired to present the Senate the credentials of Hon. John M. Davidson, who was on the 22d day of September appointed by the Governor of Florida to be a senator from the State of Florida to fill a vacancy created (here Mr. Harris paused and corrected himself, by the "alleged vacancy," laying strong emphasis on the word "alleged") created by the termination of the term of Hon. Wilkinson Call.

This appointment, he said, was attested by the Governor and secretary of state, and attested by the great seal of the State. These credentials presented a question as between these the

Two Claimants to the Seat.

His own opinion was that the proper course to be pursued was to refer the credentials of both claimants to the committee on privileges and elections, so that the question might be decided in the light of a thorough investigation, but for the present he would ask that both credentials lie on the table today, with the probability that he would tomorrow move a reference to the committee as soon as it should have been appointed.

The credentials of Mr. Davidson having been read to the Senate, Mr. George of Mississippi said that while he would not object to the suggestion of the senator from Tennessee he might as well say that after a careful examination of this case he found there was no controversy as to the facts, and therefore no necessity for an investigation by the committee as to the facts. As to the law of the case, that had already received judicial determination by this body, so that there now remained no question, either of law or fact, upon which a decision of the Senate could be asked.

The equality of the States in this body ought not to be impaired for one single hour, when there could be no question about which there could be any difference between senators who had looked into the matter. However, in deference to the senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris), he should not object to the question going over until tomorrow, but then he should insist on the immediate swearing in of the legally-elected senator, Mr. Call.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, remarked that the statement of the Governor of Florida in regard to this case had been sent to him as well as to other senators, and he had carefully examined it. It presented simply a question as to the constitutionality of the present law of Congress as to the election of a senator. This was a question which had been before the Senate often before, and had always been decided in one way.

Indeed, he was not aware that there was any difference of opinion among senators on the point. If in the course of the discussion tomorrow it should turn out there was any question in the mind of any senator, he would not object to the case being referred to the committee, but at present he saw no reason why the Senate should not dispose of it without a reference.

The vice-president laid before the Senate the credentials of ex-Congressman Charles H. Gibson, appointed by the Governor of Indiana to fill the unexpired term of Hon. E. K. Wilson, who, after being re-elected, had departed this life.

Then Mr. Sherman, Ohio, arose and said that before the oath of office was administered to Mr. Brice, he desired to say that the belief was entertained by a large part of the citizens of Ohio that he was not a citizen of that State at the time of his election, and, therefore, was not eligible. He (Mr. Sherman) was satisfied Mr. Brice was entitled to be sworn in on his prima-facie credentials, they being regular in form, and therefore should raise no objection to this being done, but he simply gave this notice so that Mr. Brice's being sworn in should not be regarded as a waiver of the point raised by the people of Ohio that he was not a citizen of that State at the time of his election.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the contention was that Mr. Brice was not an "inhabitant" of Ohio, and Mr. Sherman accepted the correction substituting the word "inhabitant" for "citizen."

No credentials were presented on behalf of Gov. D. B. Hill, elected to succeed Senator Evarts of New York.

The vice-president called upon the new senators and the senators re-elected to come forward to the clerk's desk

And be Sworn In,

by fours or fives at a time.

The first to come forward in alphabetical order were Messrs. Allison (Iowa), Blackburn (Kentucky) and Cameron (Pennsylvanie), re-elected, and Mr. Brice, the new senator from Ohio. Each of the senators was escorted by his colleague, with the exception of Mr. Brice, who advanced to the desk leaning on the arm of Senator Kenna of West Virginia.

Mr. Chilton, appointed in place of Mr. Regan of Texas; Mr. Dubois, a new senator from Idaho whose seat is contested; ex-Congressman Felton, elected to the unexpired term of the late Mr. George Hearst of California, and ex-Congressman Gallinger, elected to succeed Mr. Blair of New Hampshire, advanced, escorted by their colleagues.

Mr. Hoar, Massachusetts, before the oath was administered to Mr. Chilton, said that his case presented a very grave constitutional question as to whether the Governor of Texas was entitled to make the appointment in anticipation of Mr. Regan's resignation, or whether, as was scrupulously done in the recent New Hampshire case, the Governor should not have waited till the vacancy existed. He, Mr. Hoar, should interpose no objection to the administering of the oath, but after this was done he should move to refer the case to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Hale of Maine desired an opportunity to examine the credentials of Mr. Dubois of Idaho and asked that they be laid on the table. The vice-president informed the senator that Mr. Dubois' credentials had already been read and filed without objection.

The next senators to be sworn in were Messrs. Gibson, appointed from Indiana to fill a vacancy; Gov. Jordan, the successor of Gov. Brown of Georgia; Mr. Hansbrough, the new senator from North Dakota, and Mr. Irby, the Alliance senator who succeeded Gen. Hampton of South Carolina. They qualified without incident. The two Senators Jones, of Arkansas and Nevada, re-elected; Mr. Kyle, the new senator from South Dakota, and Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, re-elected, advanced together and took the oath.

Next came the venerable Morrill of Vermont, entering upon his 25th year of service; Gov. Palmer, the new Democratic senator from Illinois, succeeding Charles B. Farwell; Mr. Peffer, the Alliance senator, successor of Mr. Ingalls of Kansas; Mr. Platt of Connecticut, re-elected, and ex-Secretary Proctor, appointed in Mr. Edmunds' place. Gen. Peffer shook hands with the vice-president and his colleagues with great enthusiasm.

Senator Pugh, Alabama; Squire, Washington; Stanford, California; and Teller of Colorado, all re-elected to succeed themselves, came next. The next batch to qualify consisted of Vance, North Carolina; Vest, Missouri, re-elected; ex-Secretary Vilas, who takes the place of Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin; Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, re-elected, and Mr. White, who was elected four years ago to succeed Mr. Eustis of Louisiana. This completed the qualifying of the new senators in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the committee on privileges and elections was directed to report upon the validity of the credentials of Mr. Chilton of Texas.

Mr. Hoar, by inadvertence, said Brice instead of Chilton, which caused a slight sensation until he corrected himself.

Mr. Hoar further moved that Hon. Wilkinson Call of Florida be admitted to take the oath as senator from Florida, and gave notice that he should call up this motion for action tomorrow.

Mr. Cullom (Illinois) gave a similar notice in the case of Mr. Dubois of Idaho.

Motions to appoint a committee to wait upon the President and inform him the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business were carried.

The chair appointed Senators Sherman and Harris the committee to wait upon the President.

The Senate then at 1 p. m. adjourned to meet at noon daily.

ON TUESDAY.

Senate Swore in Several Members and Adjourned Early.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, who was absent when his name was called yesterday, came forward and took the oath of office on his re-election.

The vice-president laid before the Senate the 29th annual report of the comptroller of the currency, the report of the superintendent of the census on the expediency of establishing a census bureau, with the draft of a bill for that purpose, prepared in accordance with a Senate resolution of February last, the findings of fact of the Court of Claims in the French spoliation cases; the annual reports of Secretary McCook and Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine of the Senate and a number of petitions and memorials of State Legislatures.

Mr. Hoar expressed the opinion that the first business was the question of administering the oath of office to Mr. Dubois of Idaho.

Mr. Cullom's motion of yesterday (to that effect) was put and agreed to; and the oath was accordingly administered to Mr. Dubois.

Mr. Hoar's similar motion as to Mr. Call of Florida was also agreed to; and the oath was administed to Mr. Call.

On further motion of Mr. Hoar, the papers in the matter of the credentials of Mr. Davidson (claimant for Mr. Call's seat) were offered to the committee on privileges and elections, with instructions to investigate and report at an early day, and, on motion of Mr. Hale, a like reference was made of the papers in the case of Mr. Clagett, claiming the seat of Mr. Dubois.

The Senate then, at 12.30, took a recess till 2 p. m.

Although the recess closed at 2 o'clock, nothing took place until 2.35, when Mr. Kerr, the newly-elected clerk of the House, appeared and delivered a message, announcing that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business; and that it had appointed a committee of three to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock the House members of the joint committee made their appearance, and being joined by Messrs. Sherman and Harris, proceeded to the White House.

After waiting 20 minutes Mr. Voorhees moved an adjournment, stating that the House had already adjourned. The motion was agreed to and the Senate, at 3.20, adjourned until tomorrow.

FREE COINAGE BILL IN.

Jury Summons, Chinese Exclusion, Food Adulteration, Pensions, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Among the documents laid before the Senate today by the vice-president, and referred, were the following:

Annual report of the secretary of the treasury; reports from the War Department as to the year's work at the Springfield armory and on the library of Congress.

Report as to the expenditures for propagation of fish.

Resolutions of the New York Presbytery, urging the ratification of the Brussels treaty.

Many memorials asking legislation for the closing of the World's fair on Sunday were presented by senators.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Paddock—To prevent food adulterations.

By Mr. Harris—To provide for the better enforcement of quarantine laws and to establish a national board of health.

By Mr. Stewart—To provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion. (This bill was laid on the table, so that Mr. Stewart can call it up at any time).

To authorize the sale of mineral lands to aliens.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in Alaska, and to amend the Chinese exclusion act.

By Mr. Gray—To transfer the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department.

By Mr. Pasco—To punish officers for summoning jurors with reference to their political or religious affiliations.

By Mr. Cullom—To suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States; also to reduce the letter postage to one cent.

By Mr. Chandler—Providing for consular certificates for immigrants; for badges for the officers and men of the Greeley expedition, and for annual leave of absence to per diem employes of the Navy Department.

By Mr. Gibson of Louisiana—Providing for an income tax to pay pensions.

By Mr. Manderson—To increase the efficiency of the infantry arm of the army.

To increase the rate of pensions in favor of certain pensioners.

To prevent summary cancellation of pension certificates and to provide for a hearing in such cases; and to establish postal savings banks.

By Mr. Platt—To amend the patent laws; also to appoint a commission to revise the patent laws.

By Mr. Sherman—To establish a department of public health.

By Mr. Davis—To increase the rate of pension for deafness.

By Mr. Turpie—To amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by the people.

By Mr. Peffer—To amend the immigration and naturalization laws. To grant service pensions—with additional amounts to prisoners of war—to provide means for their payment, and to repeal section 2 of the pension act of June 27, 1890. To reduce the number of pension ratings to 10. To abolish pension agencies, and to lessen the expenses of examining boards.

By Mr. Gallinger—To increase pensions for loss of both feet.

By Mr. Paddock—Providing post office buildings in towns where the postal revenues amount to $3000 a year; for a permanent tariff commission.

By Mr. Call—To authorize the President to open negotiations with Spain as to the Island of Cuba.

By Mr. Vest—For the compulsory education of Indian children; to amend the interstate commerce act.

By Mr. Plumb—For a customs commission; also to provide for the retirement of national bank notes, the free coinage of silver and the promotion of international free coinage of silver.

By Mr. Sawyer—Extending the privileges of the free delivery of mails.

By Mr. Mitchell—To reduce letter postage to 1 cent per ounce; to amend the Constitution so as to have United States senators elected by the people.

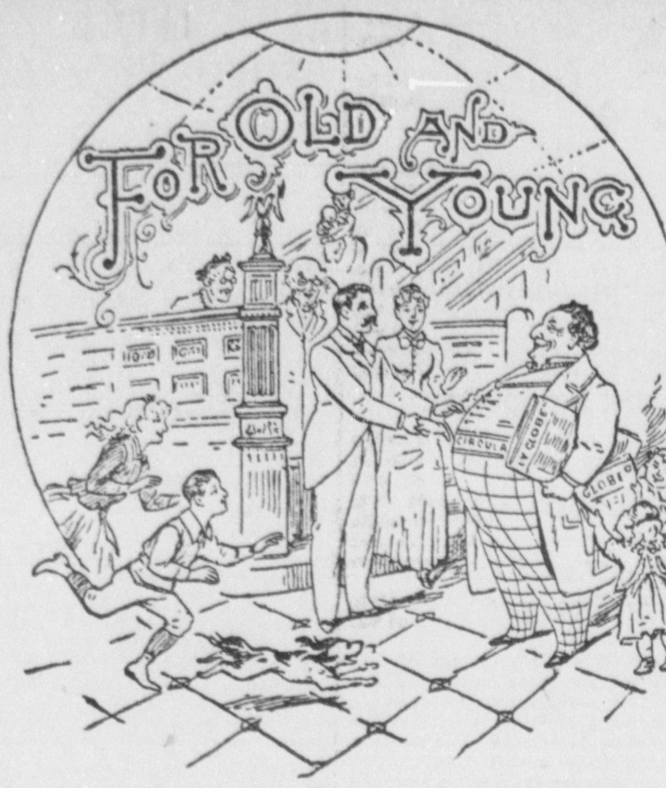
By Mr. Dolph—In relation to Chinese immigration.

By Mr. Hawley—To revive the grade of lieutenant-general of the army of the United States.

By Mr. Hansborough—To prevent the sale of arms to Indians, and to confiscate arms now owned by certain Indians.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution, which was referred to the finance committee, directing that committee to inquire and report as

Continued on the Third Page.



ON THE TURNER PLANTATION.

A GEORGIA BOY'S ADVENTURES DURING THE WAR.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,

Author of "Uncle Remus," "Nights With Uncle Remus," "Daddy Jake, the Runaway," "Balaam and His Master," "Free Joe," Etc.

CHAPTER IV.

SHADOWS OF THE WAR.

WHAT with the books in the library and the life out of doors in the afternoons, Joe Maxwell grew very fond of his new home. He grew to be an expert in typesetting, and won unstinted praise from Mr. Snelson.

Sometimes he wrote little paragraphs of his own, crediting them to "The Countryman's Devil," and the editor was kind enough to make no objection, and this fact was very encouraging to the lad, who was naturally shy and sensitive.



LISTENING TO THE ACORN.

Only the echoes of the war were heard at the Turner place; but once the editor returned from Hillsborough with some very sad news for a lady who lived near "The Countryman" office with her father.

Her husband had been killed in one of the great battles, and her screams when the editor told her of it, and the cries of her little daughter, haunted Joe Maxwell for many a long day.

The war was horrible enough, distant as it was, but the people who were left at home—the women and children, the boys, the men who were exempt, the aged and the infirm—had fears of a fate still more terrible.

They were fears that grew out of the system of slavery, and they grew until they became a fixed habit of the mind. They were the fears of a negro insurrection.

Once it was whispered around that the blacks were preparing to rise, and the fears of the people were so ready to confirm the rumor that the plantations were placed in a state of siege.

The patrol—called by the negroes "patter-rollers"—was doubled, and for a time the negro quarters in all parts of the country were visited nightly by the guard.

But Joe Maxwell noticed that the patrol never visited the Turner plantation, and he learned afterward that they had been warned off.

The editor of The Countryman had the utmost confidence in his negroes, and he would not allow them to be disturbed at night by the "patter-rollers."

As for Joe Maxwell, he had no time to think about such things. He sometimes rode with the patrol on their fruitless and sometimes foolish errands, but his curiosity with regard to them was soon satisfied, and he was better contented when he was spending his evenings at home with his books, or in listening to the wonderful tales that Mr. Snelson told for his benefit.

In spite of the fact that his work in the little printing office was confining, the lad managed to live an outdoor life for a good part of the time. He had a task to do and then he was through for the day.

There was a hat shop on the plantation presided over by Mr. Wall, a queer old man from North Carolina. With the thrift of youth Joe gave the amusement of rabbit hunting a business turn.

In the fall and winter, when the rabbits were in fur, their skins could be sold at the hat shop at 25 cents a dozen, and the little harriers were so industrious and so well trained that he sometimes sold as many as three dozen skins a week.

In addition to the pleasure and the money he got out of the sport, he became very much interested in the hat shop.

When hats became scarce, after the breaking out of the war, the editor bought Mr. Wall's interest in the hat shop, and made him foreman. Several negroes were placed under him, and they soon became experts in hat-making.

There was a great demand for the hats from all over the South, and on one occasion Joe Maxwell sold a dozen wool hats for $500—in Confederate money.

But the most interesting thing about the shop, as Joe thought, was the head hatter, Mr. Miles Wall, who was the quaintest old man that Joe had ever seen. He was illiterate—he didn't know a letter in the book—and yet he was not ignorant.

The Bible had been read to him by his wife and daughters until he was grounded in its texts and its teachings, and he was always ready for an argument on politics or religion.

Although Mr. Wall was unable to read or write, Joe Maxwell found him to be a very interesting talker. He was more superstitious than any of the negroes—a great believer in signs and omens.

One night when Joe went to visit him, the old man told a story that made a very deep impression on the lad. There was nothing in the story, but Mr. Wall identified himself with it, and told it in a way that made it seem real, and it was a long time before Joe could divest himself of the idea that the story was true.

Wherever Mr. Wall got it, whether he dreamed it or heard it, there is no doubt that he really believed it.

CHAPTER V.

MR. WALL'S STORY.

This is the way he told it, by the light of a pine-knot fire that threw a wavering and an uncertain light over the little room:

"I'm monst'us sorry Daught aint here," he began, "cause she know'd the folks thess ez well ez I did; she's been thar at the house an' seed um. Daught's over yander settin' up wi' Mis. Clemmons, an' I wisht she wuz here. She know'd 'em all.

"Well, sir, it wuz in North Ca'lina, right nex' ter the Ferginny line, whar we all come frum.

"They wuz a fammerly thar by the name er Chambliss—Tom Chambliss an' his wife—an' they had a boy named John, about ez peart a chap ez you ever sot your eyes on.

"Arter a while, Miss Chambliss she took sick an' died. Tom, he moped aroun' right smartually, but 'twasn't long 'fo' he whirled in an' married agin. She fussed so much an' went on so that Tom, he took to drink, an' he went from dram ter dram tell he wern't no manner account.

"Then she took arter John, the boy, an' she thess nachully made that child's life miserbul a-doggin' arter him all day long an' half the night.

"One Sunday she fixed up an' went ter church, arter tellin' Johnny fer to stay at home an' keep the chickens outn' the sallid patch. She locked the door of the house before she went off an' took the key wi' 'er.

"It wuz right down coolish, but the sun wuz a-shinin', and Johnny didn't min' the cold. Ther' wuz a big white oak tree in the yard, an' he clum' up that an' crope' out on a lim' an' got on top er the house, an' sot up thar a-straddle er the comb.

"I dunno how long he sot thar, but presently a great big acorn dropped on the roof—kerbang! It wuz sech a big one an' it fell so hard that it made Johnny jump. It fell on the roof 'bout half-way betwixt the comb an' the eaves, an' when Johnny looked aroun' for to see what made the fuss he seed the acorn a-rollin' up to'rds whar he wuz a-settin'.

"Yes, sir! stedder rollin' down the roof an' fallin' off on the groun', the acorn came a-rollin' up the shingles thess like it wuz down grade. Johnny grabbed it ez it come.

"He picked it up an' looked at it good, an' then turned it 'roun' an' 'roun' for to see what kinder consarn it wuz that rolled up hill stedder rollin' down hill.

"Whilst he wuz a-turnin' the acorn aroun' he spied a worm hole in it, an' he wuz thess about ter break it open when he heard somebody callin'.

"It sounded like his stepmammy wuz a callin' 'im from a way off yander, an' he answered back 'Ma'am!' thess ez loud as ever he could, an' then he sot still an' listened. Bimeby he heard the callin' again, an' he answered back:

"'Who is you an' whar is you?' It seem like then that he could hear somebody laughin' at 'im some'rs. These here sounds sorter put 'im out, an' he took an' shot the acorn down the roof like it wuz a marvel.

"Yit, before it could fall off, it seemed ter kinder ketch itself, an' then it came a-rollin' back to Johnny.

"This sorter made Johnny feel kinder creepy. He picked up the acorn an' looked at it closeter than ever, an' turned it 'roun' an' roun' in his hand, an' helt it right up to his eye.

"Whil'st he was a-holdin' it up that a-way, he heard a little bit er voice ez fine ez a cambric needle, an' it seem like it wuz a-singin':

Ningapie, Ningapie!
Why do you hol' me at your eye?
Ningapie, Ningape!
Don't you know that you can't see?
Ningapie, Ningapeer!
Why don't you hol' me to your ear?

"Johnny didn't know whether to laugh er cry, but he helt the acorn to his ear, an' he heard sumpin' er other on the inside holler out:

"'Why don't you hold my house so I can talk out'n my window?'

"'I don't see no window,' says Johnny, sorter shakin' a little bekase the Watchermaycollum talked like it wuz mad. 'Is thish here worm-hole your window?'

"'Tooby shore it is,' says the Whatshisname, 'it's my window, an' my front door, an' my peazzer.'

"'What is your name?' says Johnny.

"'Ningapie.'

"'It's a mighty funny name,' says Johnny. 'Where did you come from?"

"'Chuckalucker town.'

"'That's in the song,' says Johnny.

"'Me, too,' says Ningapie; 'it's in the song. Ain't you never heard it?'

Ningapie! Ningapan!
He up an' killed the Booger Man!
Ningapie, Ningapitch!
He's the one to kill a witch.

"Johnny wuz so took up wi' the talkin' an' the singin' of the little feller in the acorn that he didn't hear his stepmammy when she come, an' when he did hear her he wuz that skeered that he shook like a poplar leaf.

"'Watch out!' says the little chap in the acorn. 'Watch out! Be right still. Don't move. I want to show you sumpin'.'

"'She'll skin me alive,' says Johnny.

"'Thess wait,' says the little chap. 'If she calls you keep right still.'

[Copyright, 1891.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ANIMAL DRAWING FOR CHILDREN

The Cat.

BY CAROLINE HUNT RIMMER.



WE notice, in the first place, that the important lines of pussy's construction, in some respects, are quite indistinctly marked; yet, though this be the case, no animals depend so much on the bony frame for the character of their form as do the cat family, for in no others does the abundant, flexible, fleshy, furry covering—the whole shape and outline, in fact—change so frequently and markedly with the movings of the bony frame within.

The first look at puss (Fig. 1) shows that the foreleg and shoulder section is much smaller than the hind leg and hip section. This difference is a characteristic feature of cat form.



Fig. 3.

In both legs the bony frame—all the straight hinging lines in Fig. 1—can be traced; but while the whole front section, foreleg and shoulder is well defined, both at rest and in action, the hind leg and hip always lose their detail more or less under the heavy outside covering.

The first look also shows that in the cat, unlike most animals, the narrowest part of the body is not near the hind leg; instead, that section is often the deepest (Fig. 1).

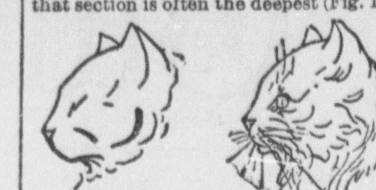


Fig. 8. Fig. 9.

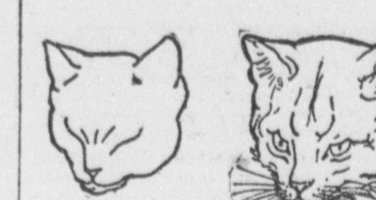


Fig. 10. Fig. 11.



Fig. 20

Again, the first look shows that the head, when compared with the whole bulk, is small (Fig. 1). It varies with individuals, however; it is moderately large in some, very small in others. When not very small the size comes from increased width and heaviness of jaw.

Also see Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 for proportions of the head compared with width and height of body in different positions.

Study in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 the position of the hinging shoulder, hip, and leg bones in different sitting attitudes.

Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 give direct front and back views of the cat when sitting upright. Note the marked broadening of the body in this position.

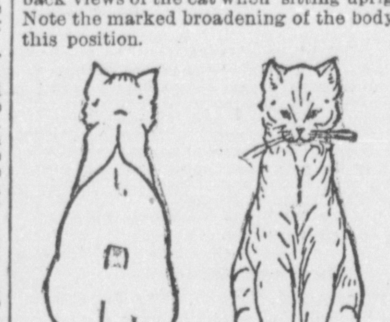


Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

The features of the cat's face are small. The ears, rising at the top of the head, are large, and open forward.

We will now take up the cat's head and face in detail.

First, observe that, although covered with hair, the chief construction or skull lines show distinctly; note that the head section seems set in a frame or fringe of hair (Fig. 6). In making a drawing, secure these construction lines first—that is, the outline of the head, including ears, with the mouth, nose and eyes, as given by the heavy lines in Fig. 6.

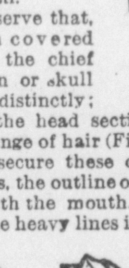


Fig. 19



Fig. 12. Fig. 14.

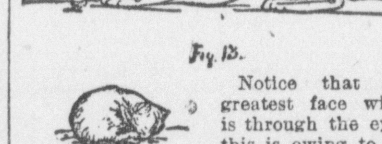


Fig. 13.



Fig. 23. Fig. 22.

Notice that the greatest face width is through the eyes; this is owing to the heavy cheek bones and the large rise of the joining which connects these bones to the back part of the head. These parts are always large in animals.

The large cheek bone lifts the outer corner of the eye, which causes the marked obliqueness of that feature (Fig. 6).

In Fig. 7 the front view of the head is given in detail. Note the apparent widening of the face by the addition of "whiskers" to the upper lip.



Fig. 15.

For the construction of the cat's head in profile, see Fig. 8, For the drawing in of details, see Fig. 9. In this profile view, notice the two distinct planes of the upper outline.

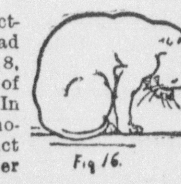


Fig. 16.

The forehead plane, from between the ears to between the eyes, is slightly convex; the nose plane, from between the eyes to the tip of the nose, on the contrary is slightly concave. The cat's nose is not pointed.

For the three-quarters view of the cat's head, look at Fig. 10. For the drawing in of details, see Fig. 11.

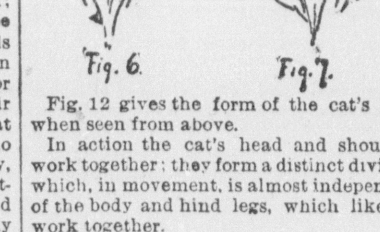


Fig. 6. Fig. 7.

Fig. 12 gives the form of the cat's head when seen from above.

In action the cat's head and shoulders work together; they form a distinct division, which, in movement, is almost independent of the body and hind legs, which likewise work together.

The head and shoulders in action show combinations of very graceful lines. The foreleg and shoulder can be doubled, folded, almost out of sight (Fig 13).



Fig. 1.

In studying the variety of cat action and position, notice in the reclining posture (Fig 14) the short distance from the head to the floor; notice the folding in of the front paws; notice the smallness of the front section compared with the size of the back section.

The character of the cat's outline is smooth, flowing, sinuous, without angles (Fig. 15). This character of outline is often emphasized by the cat's peculiar colorings and markings.

For the curvings in of different sections, study Fig. 16. For elongations of the same parts, study Fig. 17.

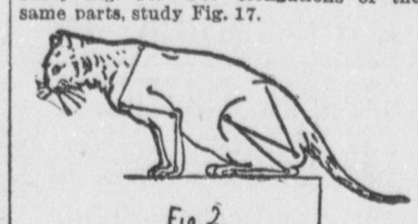


Fig. 2.

The proportions of the kitten vary somewhat from those of the cat.

The kitten's head is large. The lines of the frame, as seen in action or repose, are very small, especially at the shoulders and hips (Figs. 18 and 19). The body and limbs are so soft and flexible that the kitten can curl itself nearly to the form of a ball.

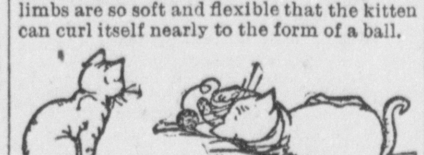


Fig. 18 Fig. 21.

The face section is very small compared with the upper head section, the eyes alone being noticeable for size (Fig. 20). The face width at the eyes, as in a cat, is conspicuous. The ears are large.

The striking difference between the proportion of the kitten's head to the kitten's body and the proportion of the cat's head to the cat's body may be seen by comparing the kitten in Fig. 20 with the cat in Fig. 5.

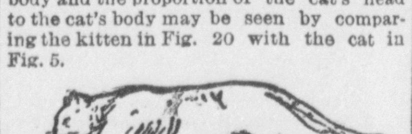


Fig. 17.

Perhaps no wider difference between kitten and cat expression can be found than is shown in the kitten playing with a ball of yarn in Fig. 21 and the cat stealing along the ground after a bird in Fig. 17.

Yet you will observe that when quietly sleeping the cat (Fig. 22), as well as the kitten (Fig. 23), is a picture of complete peace and repose.

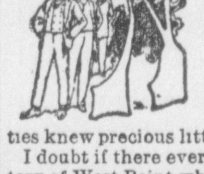
[Copyright, 1891.]

WEST POINT IN WAR DAYS.

How Two New Comers Slept in the Commandant's Tent.

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING.

IX.



NOW it may be inferred from these previous chapters that all this "persecution" on the part of the old cadets at the expense of the plebes went on unrebuked by the authorities. The fact of the matter is the authorities knew precious little about it.

I doubt if there ever was a time in the history of West Point when the corps of cadets were left so much to themselves and their own devices as in '62 and '63.

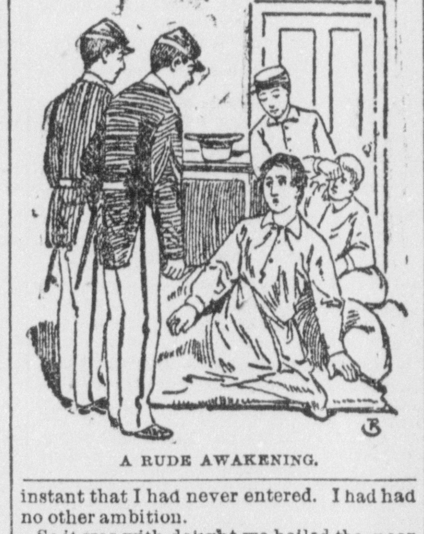
Later an investigation was made; a court of inquiry sat for many a long week, and the War Department fulminated an order which deprived half of our class of more than half the prized furlough at the end of the first two years' service.

But nobody ever interposed in our behalf when we were plebes, or seemed to bother a head about us.

The superintendent was "house-bound," and rarely, if ever, ventured outside his own gate. The commandant was imploring the war office to get him into the field. His whole heart was in the war, and a gallant and distinguished general he became.

As for the other officers of that eventful July and August of '62, they could think of little else than the state of affairs in front of Washington. McClellan balked on the Peninsula, Pope called from Western fields to a splendid opportunity and speedy disaster, the whole situation indicating "worse and more of it" as the summer wore along, while we poor plebes worked and drilled and were deviled week after week; never saw a newspaper, never realized what was going on, never knew until it was all over of the days of battle and danger.

It was a harsh experience, but so far as I was concerned, never made me wish for an



A RUDE AWAKENING.

instant that I had never entered. I had had no other ambition.

So it was with delight we hailed the near approach of "breaking camp" and then moving into barracks where, by the unwritten laws of the corps, we would be released from daily servitude and nightly disturbance that our bewildered faculties might recuperate and grapple with Bourdon and "goose tracks."

A week before the first of September came the first of the "Seps"—an arrival that thrilled us—now thoroughly drilled, tanned, uniformed, hardened and looking like old cadets—almost as much as it did the yearlings.

Of course these new comers were to be our classmates, and we could not "devil" them, but we could and did regard them as of a plane beneath our own.

Years before the war there was a saying in the old army, "No officer has won his spurs until he has served in Texas." And in the same measure at West Point did we hold that no man who had not passed through plebe camp was ever a full-fledged cadet.

The appearance of four or five shy, strange, awkward young fellows trudging across the plain toward camp, convoyed by the familiar drum boy orderly, was greeted with a howl of rejoicing by the yearlings and suppressed but rapturous excitement by "ours."

It brought the commandant hurrying from the telegraph office, and then, to the unspeakable indignation of the third classmen who were promising themselves the wild joys of an "initiation" in camp, a cadet lieutenant and two cadet corporals were promptly detailed to take the new-comers over to barracks and assume charge of them and all who should arrive to swell their numbers.

That night at parade the adjutant read an order declaring the barracks off limits to all cadets except the three or four detailed for duty over them, and forbidding any communication whatsoever with the new comers.

And thus was the array of old cadets to be balked of its time-honored festival in honor of the "Seps."

That night a trio of yearlings slipped across the post of Number Five, stole noiselessly through the guns of the field battery south of camp, and so on to the friendly shadows of the big elms in front of the chapel.

It was after 12 o'clock; lights were out all over the sleeping point. The soldier sentry at the corner of the old academy was always deaf and blind when cadets came scudding down the pathways in his charge.

Softly they tiptoed through the echoing sally-ports and up the iron stairway of the barrack wing, now occupied as a harbor of refuge for the belated cadets.

In one room, sleeping perhaps for the first time of their lives on the floor, were the tallest and shortest of the day's batch—two young fellows who bore two of the most prominent names known in the Western States.

Gently, but firmly, they were bidden to arise, take up their beds and follow. Unhesitatingly they obeyed, and, blanket laden, were marched around by way of the road overhanging the majestic Hudson, across the post of Number Four, who was most unaccountably at the other end of it at the moment, and were conducted straightway to the sanctum sanctorum of a soldier camp—the big marquee of the commanding officer.

On its wooden floor they again made down their beds obedient to the calm instructions of their guides and were bidden to go to sleep and fear no disturbance.

"Some of your fellows will probably have a rough initiation over in barracks after the clock strikes 1, but for the sake of the names you bear (the bigger the name the more had the bearer to be taken down) we have brought you here out of harm's way.

"Tomorrow, sometime, you may be aroused by the man who has charge of the tent—a rather good-looking, middle-aged party, with reddish hair and beard. He will, of course, be astonished, but pay no attention to him. You're all right."

And before the gentlemen with the distinguished names could mumble their thanks their merciful guides vanished, leaving them stretched in front of the commandant's sacred desk, surrounded by the commandant's papers, books and belongings, while that distinguished officer himself lay gently snoring in the little tent wherein he slept, just back of the big, official canvas of his office and headquarters.

I think the whole corps was on the qui vive at roll-call. We all honored and respected our courteous chief—none the less because we knew he chafed at having to command us fledglings, instead of the regiment of cavalry awaiting him in the field.

In some mysterious way it was whispered all over camp before gun-fire that something queer was in store for the colonel.

As was his regular custom, out he came from the little tent, in he stepped into the big, and then, to the exquisite joy of every old cadet in the secret, recoiled.

There on the floor, looking up at him through sleepy eyes, were the two young men whom, to protect from molestation, he had moved from camp to barracks the day before.

If the yearlings looked for an explosion they were disappointed.

"Get those Septembers back to barracks, Mr. C—," he quietly said to the officer of the guard, and nothing was ever done about it, for within a day or two he penned his farewell order to the corps and was wearing the stars of a general before those Seps were fairly into uniform.

And then for several months we had no commandant at all—only an acting officer—until Fair Oaks and Gaines' Mill brought to us such gallant gentlemen and instructors as Clitz and Chambliss, scarred, crippled, but soldiers to the core.

[Copyright, 1891.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A BRIGHT BOY.

His Scheme for Having Others Help Him Do Work for Which He gets Paid Works Successfully.

[Jack Bennett in Cincinnati Commercial.]

A small boy, with a tired look, was busily engaged in pulling up the frost-bitten weeds in a vacant lot out on Freeman av., yesterday afternoon, when a tall, faded-looking man leaned over the fence and inquired, in vinegar tones:

"What you doing in there?"

"Findin' my own business," calmly replied the small boy.

"Better stop pullin' them flowers," warned the faded man.

"Ain't flowers," still calmly rejoined the small boy.

"Well, vegetables, then," snarled the man.

"Ain't vegetables," grunted the small boy, going on with the pulling.

"You ortent tramp all over the garden that way," growled the critic.

"Ain't no garden," imperturbably answered the kid, busier than ever.

"I'd be ashamed to steal chick weed or catnip," sneered the faded one, contemptuously.

"Ain't stealin' chick weed or catnip," unruffledly replied the small boy, proceeding with his devastation.

"Well, you ain't no business trespassin'," thundered the now irate dictator.

"Ain't trespassin'," coolly returned the small boy, throwing things around promiscuously.

"What the dashnation are you grubbin' around in those weeds for?" roared the inquisitor, furiously.

"For 50 cent!" placidly replied the runty youth, pulling for dear life.

"Fifty cents? Fifty cents! Geementenelee Jehosophat Rankin! Fifty cents in them there weeds?" yelled the tall chap, wildly. "Why didn't you say so in the first place?" and he vaulted the fence like a deer, dropped on his hands and knees, and tore up the sod by handfuls in his excitement.

Two small boys that heard him yell came flying in curiously. Three corner loafers who saw him jump came scuffling down to ask the reason why.

A man on a dray stopped to find the cause of the excitement, and stayed to hunt that 50 cents. A darky with a whitewash brush joined the throng.

Two messenger boys with hurry orders, three clerks on their way to lunch, two strangers and six stray dogs stopped and fell to digging as if their lives depended on it. In 15 minutes there were 30 men in the enclosure, madly ripping up the turf.

In half an hour the place was filled with a surging mob, and the sum lost had assumed fabulous proportions.

Every wisp of grass, every twig of weed, every root of plant had been torn from its place until the lot was as smooth and bare as a well-scalped tennis court, and every moment the howling uproar increased until a squad of police came dashing up to quell the insurrection.

"Man lost some money," gasped the crowd.

"Where's the man?" grimly queried the police.

The small boy was shortly found perched on the fence smoking a cigarette and drumming with his heels placidly.

"How much did you lose?" interrogated the sergeant.

"Ain't lost nothin'," puffed the small boy, calmly.

"What?" shrieked the tall, faded man who led the mob. "Didn't you tell me you had lost money here?"

"Nopey—you asked me what I was grubbin' round in these weeds for, and I said 50 cents."

"That's how much old Billigheimer said he'd gimme fer pullin' up the bresh by the roots; but there wasn't no use of me bustin' my back when all you folks volunteered to help me out, free gratis for nothin', without cost or charge, an' I reckon there ain't nothin' left for me to pull," he said, smiling affably at the frantic populace. "I'm ever so much obleeeged to you all! Has anybody got a match?—my cigarette's gone out."

As the police turned away with a grin the precocious youth sauntered carelessly along under their protecting wing, while the mad crowd dissolved with much suddenness.

MINNOWS IN PONDS.

Facts About the Little Fish that is Used for Bait.

[Forest and Stream.]

Many persons have noticed the remarkable changes which often occur in the life of ponds and streams. In some cases these are readily explained by the influence of settlement, with its necessities and caprices, and their demands upon water-courses and reservoirs.

But again there is an element of mystery about some of the transformations during a generation. As an illustration, we may refer to a recent conversation with a correspondent, Mr. S. F. Denton.

Near this gentleman's home at Wellesley, Mass., there is a small sink hole about 100 feet in diameter, known as Schoolhouse pond. During Mr. Denton's boyhood this was full of catfish or horn pouts and contained no other fish.

About eight or 10 years ago a fishing party, on their return from a trip, had a pail of bait minnows left over. One of them said: "Boys, it's too bad to throw these minnows away; let's put them in Schoolhouse pond."

Into the pond they went, and today the water is filled with them; they can be caught in enormous numbers and are just the size for bait; but not a single horn pout nor any other fish, except the minnow, is to be found there.

Water plants are plentiful and frogs too, but the minnow fills the category of fishes and supplies the neighborhood with bait. These little fish resemble the shad in shape.

The same fish abounds in Waban lake, near Wellesley, and keeps the bass and pickerel so well supplied that it is difficult to catch them with live minnows.

As an illustration of their abundance, Mr. Denton remarked that on one occasion, when he and his friends had exhausted their supply of bait they took up all the captured fish lying in the bottom of the boat, turned them head downward, shook them, and obtained minnows enough in this way to continue fishing half the afternoon.

Keeping Pace with the Ames Building.

First girl—You know I've changed my milliner?

Second girl—No. What for?

First girl—Why, my old one was only five feet high, and I decided to get some new theatre hats, and, of course, she wasn't tall enough.

And How Many Servants You Keep.

[Atchison Globe.]

Borrow money of a man to help you in your business troubles, and you give him the right to ask how you get along with your wife.

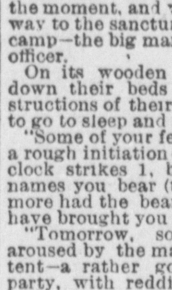
THAT OLD DRESS,

AND

What It Did.

By I. J. P.

I.



MRS. LANGDON had sent out cards of invitation to her "dear 500" friends for a grand ball at her elegant residence on 5th av., in honor of the entrance of her twin daughters into society.

They had just been graduated at some fashionable "finishing off" establishment, and their debut was intended to be a very magnificent affair.

Mrs. Gregory, husband and daughters, were on the invited list. As the former and two latter sat in their parlor, looking at the elegant cards, with the interesting subject under deep discussion, they were broken in upon by the entrance of Mr. Gregory, who looked harassed and weary.

"Papa!" cried Lena, the elder daughter, "see our invitations to Mrs. Langdon's great ball," showing him the cards she held in her hand. "And there is the loveliest silk at Stewart's that I want to wear. Can I go and order it tomorrow?" she pleaded, laying her white hand, flashing with jewels, on his arm, and looking up into his face.

"Haven't you any dresses to wear?" he asked, somewhat moodily.

"A plenty of old ones, which have already been worn, and will not answer for this particular event," she returned.

"How much will it cost?" Mr. Gregory asked.

"Oh, perhaps a hundred and fifty," said Lena, carelessly, with as little idea of the value of money as an unfledged bird.

Her father groaned and said something about "foolish extravagance," then, drawing out his pocketbook, slowly counted out the required sum, and laid it on the table.

"How much do you want, Bertha?" he asked, turning towards her.

"I don't think I want any, papa. I have a pretty dress, which will answer very nicely," she replied.

"You're a sensible girl, and the man that gets you for a wife will have some one to help him keep his head above water. If the pressure on the money market lasts much longer, with these demands to meet, I shall soon be a dead bankrupt," said Mr. Gregory, as he left the room.

"What is the trouble with papa? What does make him talk so dolefully when he is asked for a little money?" said Lena. "Any one would think he was a poor man."

"It is one of his money-nervous spells; he is always so afraid his business affairs won't come out just so straight; then it is economy, and retrenchment, or everything will drift to bankruptcy. That is the way business men always talk, till it has become quite an old story with me," said Mrs. Gregory, drawing a breath of relief.

"I don't think papa is trying to frighten us at all," said Bertha. "I think his business does really perplex him. I've noticed for a week that he has looked pale and careworn, and he said but little."

"Was that the reason you didn't want a new ball dress?" asked Lena.

"Yes. I'd rather wear an old one than place papa to the expense of a new one now, while money is so hard to raise," replied Bertha.

"Pray inform us how you came to know so much about monetary affairs, my daughter?" said Mrs. Gregory.

"I heard papa and Mr. Ainsley talking about business when he was here the other evening, and he said it was almost an impossibility to get any money at all now," said Bertha.

"Well, you are a little goosy; if you will go to the grandest ball of the season in an old made-over ball dress, you can do so. And when you see the victory which may, perhaps, be won over a certain gentleman by your elder sister's more stylish toilet, you will regret your decision in favor of Mme. Noah's antediluvian costume," said Lena, sneeringly.

"I'm perfectly indifferent to the praise or contempt of the fashionable world, for there is neither heart nor sincerity in it. I want no dry-goods worshipper for my future liege lord. So you have the field open and clear to yourself."

"Bertha, what dress have you to wear? You haven't any that you've not already worn two or three times, at least, and I desire my daughters to make as elegant an appearance as any of their friends on this occasion," said Mrs. Gregory.

"I'm going to have Mme. Leiceister make over my blue gros-grain silk, and you know she is a noted genius for renewing worn ball dresses; but if, after it is done, it looks antediluvian and smells musty, I'll do penance by staying at home," said Bertha.

"Do just as you prefer; but I think your father would give you a new one if you wished it," said her mother.

II.

Lena purchased the new dress, and had it made up without regard to expense, and it was exquisite when done, and extremely becoming to the young lady, who had been congratulating herself on the success she was determined to achieve.

Bertha's dress came from the mantuamaker's hands as beautiful as it could be, and none would ever have suspected it had already been thrice worn, unless she had been seen with it on.

It harmonized admirably with her fair, blonde complexion, forming a vivid contrast to Lena's more brilliant style of personal attractiveness, and bright, orange-colored robe.

On the day previous to the ball Clara Ainsley called, a sister of Hugh Ainsley, who was the fixed, central star, around which the feminine luminaries had ambitiously beamed for the last two seasons, each fondly hoping to be the finally favored one.

But to the secret chagrin of each, he still maintained the same quiet courtliness of manners towards them all. He seemed quite as indifferent to their heart affairs as he would have been to the pyramids of Egypt.

This was the gentleman Lena was bending all her energies to ensnare and bring to her feet before the present season closed.

Clara was an intimate friend of both the girls, and she was invited upstairs to see the dresses, which had just been sent home. Their beauty she warmly expatiated on, but Lena would not allow her to leave until she had told her of Bertha's wonderful fit of economy.

The combined entreaties of all the trio could not induce Mr. Gregory to accompany them to Mrs. Langdon's. He pleaded a headache and fatigue.

This was a cover to the real reason. His business affairs were daily becoming more entangled by means of several heavy failures of parties owing him to a great extent, and all he could see before him was ruin and disgrace.

But he would keep his forebodings to himself until after the fete was over, when, if he found no means of extricating himself, he would make a clean breast of the whole thing to them.

Hugh Ainsley was quite attentive to Miss Lena that night, who looked very queenly in the gay throng, and his attentions were received with deep satisfaction to herself. Nor was the less interested Bertha, who had laid no siege to him, overlooked.

He inquired at once where her father was, as he had not seen him there. To her reply that he had resisted all entreaty to come, from great fatigue, he uttered a prolonged "Ah!" and fell into a reverie.

Hugh was thinking of the vague report he had heard on Wall st. that morning that the commercial house of Gregory & Co. was fast tottering toward bankruptcy.

III.

The next morning, at an early hour, Hugh called at Mr. Gregory's counting-house, and offered to help him through the financial crisis that was upon him.

Mr. Gregory had done the same deed years before for Hugh's father, and he (Hugh) kindly pressed the favor back upon him, which was accepted with tears of gratitude in the eyes of the panic-stricken merchant.

As Clara and Hugh sat at dinner the next day after the ball, discussing the costumes brought out there, she related what Lena had told her of Bertha's streak of economy.

"Is that so, Clara?" he asked. "Was she as self-sacrificing as that? But she looked as sweet as a rosebud in her dress, if it had been worn three times."

Then he told her in confidence of the state of Mr. Gregory's affairs, and the reason which had probably deterred Bertha from the outlay for a new dress.

"She is a noble girl, Clara, and I'm afraid we couldn't number many like her amongst that gay assembly at Mrs. Langdon's. Surely 'all is not gold that glitters.'"

A week after this the footman at the Gregorys brought up a card to the parlor for "Miss Bertha, and the gentleman is waiting below in the drawing-room."

Bertha glanced at the card, and saw "Hugh Ainsley" inscribed thereon.

"Did you say this was for me, John?" she asked, thinking it must have been intended for Lena.

"Yes, ma'am. He said 'Miss Bertha,'" replied the servant.

Lena pouted at this; she had thought he had made a mistake, and an angry frown clouded her face as Bertha descended to the drawing-room.

"Was it I you wished to see, Mr. Ainsley?" she asked, after saluting him.

"It was you, yourself. Why? permit me to inquire."

"I thought it might be one of John's blunders, and that sister Lena was the one desired," said Bertha.

"No, Miss Bertha; it is you with whom I have special business," he said, at the same time watching the sudden enlargement of her blue eyes when he said "business."

"For several years, Miss Bertha, I've been searching in the circle of my acquaintance for a noble, true-hearted woman to ask to become my wife. I have just been fortunate enough to find her, and have now come to ask her if she will bear my name, and share with me my earthly lot.

"Bertha, will you answer me, 'yes?'"

"Give me time to think, please; it is so sudden," she stammered, covering her face with her hands to conceal her blushes.

"You shall have three whole months to consider the subject; then I shall demand an unconditional answer," said Hugh, drawing the hands from her face and pressing them to his lips.

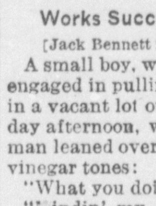
In three months their engagement was announced to the gay world.

Another three months and the gay world was invited to their public wedding in church. After much coaxing, Lena was prevailed upon to be Bertha's bridesmaid; but it was a bitter disappointment to stand in that place, instead of next to the groom.

In after years she learned that Bertha's "old ball dress" had turned the scale in favor of her, and won Hugh Ainsley. He reasoned that the daughter who would sacrifice her own desires for the sake of lessening the burden weighing upon the shoulders of her father could not fail to make a true wife.

HOW SHE KEPT HER UMBRELLA.

It Once Was New, But She Carried It Until It Was Very Old.



A YOUNG woman who had half a dozen times either mislaid or been robbed of her best umbrella, finally concluded to try an original way of identifying herself with the silken shield against the weather. She had a new one made and mounted on an ivory-topped stick.

Then she had the heavy piece of ivory carved into an excellent counterpart of her own head and face. No one looking at the bit of ivory work for an instant could mistake the likeness between the owner and the head on the handle.

Her friends predicted that the beauty of the handle would only add to the inducement to steal—for the head and face were exceedingly beautiful, and the shrewd young woman knew perfectly well that they were when she ordered it. But the strange part of it was that it didn't.

For six years the owner has carried that umbrella, through rain or shine, having a new cover put on when necessary, and only once has she missed it.

That time she left it standing in a shop, and before she had made the rounds of the place a polite floor walker had returned it to her with a smile.

"I can keep my umbrella just as well as that and not have it cost me half as much, either," said her best friend when she saw the new umbrella.

"I can be ingenious, too, and I'm not proud."

So just inside the edge of her new umbrella she cut a round hole as big as a half-dollar.

It didn't hurt the usefulness of the article the least bit in the world, but it did impair the desirability of it sufficiently to keep the other members of the family from carrying it off, or from the mistakes of the casual person in the shops.

This ingenuity excited much curiosity, but the young woman found it so effective that she carried the umbrella until little of it was left but the hole.

HELEN WATTERSON.

SISTER'S COUSIN'S UNCLE'S AUNT.

The Most Remarkable Case of Mixed Relationship.

Some time ago a marriage took place in Birmingham which brought about a very complicated state of family relations. The woman had been married three times before, and each time had taken for her husband a widower with children.

Her fourth husband was also a widower, and as he had children by his first wife, who was herself a widow with children when he married her, the newly-married couple started on their matrimonial companionship with a family composed of no less than eight previous marriages.

Another curious case was in Australia. Dr. King of Adelaide, a widower, married a Miss Norris. Shortly after the doctor's honeymoon, the doctor's son married a sister of the doctor's wife. Now a brother of the doctor's wife is about to marry the doctor's daughter.

In other words, the doctor's son became his stepmother's brother-in-law, and when the doctor's daughter has married the doctor's wife's brother she will have become her stepmother's sister-in-law. The doctor, by the marriage of his son to the sister of the doctor's wife, becomes father-in-law to his sister-in-law, and the doctor's wife, by the marriage of her sister to her stepson, becomes stepmother-in-law to her own sister.

In the event of the marriage of the brother of the doctor's wife to the doctor's daughter, the doctor will become father-in-law to his brother-in-law, and the doctor's wife will become stepmonther-in-law to her own brother.

It is an unsolved problem as to what relationship the children of the contracting parties when born will be to each other.

What to do with Worn-Out Toys.

[New York Times.]

"At this time," contributes a thrifty woman, "I go through the list of my children's playthings. Toys that have never pleased, for, strange as it may seem, there are such, if they are in good condition I put aside, to be sent for trial upon some other child less fastidious, because not so well supplied; toys mendable I mend with glue, tacks or a screw, as is needed, putting several of them away in the restored condition, to be produced when the Christmas stock has palled.

"A child welcomes a former toy, after a period of judicious seclusion, as one welcomes an old friend.

"Upon the dolls of my little girls I bestow especial care. Gaping wounds in their sawdust anatomy are sewed up, arms and legs restored, and if the body is then sufficiently good a new head is provided. At many stores heads purchased there will be glued on while you wait, and arms as well.

"Be sure to stuff the hollow heads with cotton before they are fastened to kid shoulders—the danger of breakage is greatly lessened. Then I collect all the dolls' underwear, have it carefully laundered, and, with new gowns and fresh heads, and, perhaps, new stockings and slippers, I evolve a most attractive family.

"Much time, trouble, and money is thus saved, and yet the little girls do not miss their fresh Christmas dolls."

Painted a Picture on Bed Sheets.

Paul Veronese, like many other painters, was given to eccentric moods and odd habits.

On one occasion he accepted the hospitality of a family at their beautiful country villa. He assumed great liberties during his visit, claiming absolute possession of his room, allowing not even a servant to enter.

He would not suffer the maid to make his bed, and the sweepings of the room were left every morning outside the door for her to remove. He slipped away without bidding the family goodby.

On entering the room the servant found the sheets of the bed missing, and at once reported that the painter must have stolen them.

After careful search a roll was found in a corner, which proved to be a magnificent picture of "Alexander in the Tent of Darius." It was painted on the missing sheets of the bed, and the artist had chosen this curious way of recompensing his hosts for their generous hospitality.

Hope for Superfluous Spinsters.

There is hope yet, it seems, for our million or two of superfluous spinsters. They are wanted in Mashonaland, where excellent opportunities for entering the marriage state appear to present themselves just now.

A correspondent at Salisbury says that the young men are wistfully on the look-out for the arrival of a few marriageable maidens. This writer calculates that the women average about 2 per cent. of the whole population, and further expresses the belief that, were there chances of associating with the fair sex, they would doff their brigand-like garb and assume a more civilized-looking dress.

A SYRIAN WEDDING.

Description of a Marriage Ceremony in the Orient.

Festivities Last an Entire Week With Revelries Both Night and Day.

Friends of the Happy Couple Conclude the Affair by Locking Them Up.

[Washington Star.]

An American student, assisting Dr. McKinnon, the physician in charge of the Scottish mission dispensaries in Damascus and Bludan, a small town four hours' horseback ride from the former, thus describes in a private letter an interesting wedding ceremony which occurred in Bludan in July:

For a week past this little town of Bludan has been in a state of tremendous festal excitement, growing out of the marriage of a brother of the sheik or governor of the village to a charming widow of Damascus.

As you may not be aware Bludan is a little Syrian town with a population of about 1500 people, very poor, as we in America reckon poverty, and they live mostly in one-story, flat-roofed mud and stone houses, with furniture and interior decorations to match.

These houses are usually of two rooms, one for cooking and eating and the other for sleeping. There is not a glazed window in the town proper. A few English missionaries' houses on the hills near are much more comfortable and commodious, however.

The wedding took place on Thursday, and the festivities began on the Monday previous, and consisted in the sending of presents, including rugs, crockery, a fatted calf, lambs, jewelry and all sorts of useful articles from the friends of the high contracting parties.

Money was also given, Dr. McKinnon and I contributing a dollar each. One peculiarity of this present giving is that a list is kept of each present, with the name of the donor, and when any of the donors marry the exact amount or article is given them on their wedding day.

So I expect some day to get my dollar again.

On Tuesday the bride, a widow considered rich because she was the fortunate possessor of a sum equal to $240 of our money, a supply of clothing and a few articles of household furniture, came up from Damascus, accompanied by a party of her relatives and friends.

As I said before, the groom was a brother of the sheik, a native of Bludan, an important personage, and it was good form, according to Syrian society, for the bride to come to the groom. The bride's party was met at a spring about four miles from Bludan by a number of the groom's relatives and friends.

I was out gazelle hunting with Dr. McKinnon that day and happened to be at the spring when the two parties met.

There was a great display of kissing and handshaking, and after a short rest the entire party on donkeys and camels proceeded into the town. The bride went at once to the house of some of her relatives, where she remained until the wedding day.

That night the whole town went into the committee of the whole on the state of the union, as you say in legislative circles, and there was feasting, dancing, music, calling, bonfires and a general Fourth of July time until a late hour.

The next morning it was resumed with the addition of presents from neighboring villages of all sorts of eatables, followed by the donors, who took part in the feasting and joined the festive throng in all the other divertissements.

This thing was kept up all Wednesday, Wednesday evening and until 6 o'clock Thursday, an hour before the wedding. At this hour (6 o'clock) a great crowd of men and women collected about the groom's house, and about 100 men took the groom out into an adjoining yard, where a committee of three proceeded to give the happy man a bath.

The men formed a circle and in the centre of it the committee divested the groom of every stitch of clothing and scrubbed him thoroughly from head to foot. During this bath the yelling and shouting and hurrahing of the crowd was indescribable.

Beyond the immediate crowd of men nearly the whole town had gathered, with many curious women on the house tops trying to get a peep over the heads of the people in the yard.

Everybody was in the best of humor, and notwithstanding the groom had not had an entire bath before for 10 years he also seemed to enjoy it with the others. When he had been properly washed down the committee dressed him in a suit of flowing white Turkish trousers, a gold-trimmed vest, a mantle, a turban and sandals of russet leather.

His clothes were not the cleanest white imaginable, but they were as white as anybody's else, so he was saved from criticism.

After he was dressed he was taken to his own house, where he sat down to a sumptuous repast of lamb and rice served with lebon (a native dish) and unleavened bread in large thin cakes.

The lamb and rice were in a large wooden bowl, which was placed in the centre of a hammered brass circular tray large enough for a dozen people to sit around. On this tray, which was about a foot above the floor, the bread and lebon were placed and the guests seated about on stools six inches high, broke the bread, and with the pieces dipped the lamb and rice out of the bowl and ate it.

The lebon was eaten with wooden spoons. The groom was not at our tray, but in an adjoining room ate with his family, sitting on rugs. I may explain here that he did not consider himself quite the social equal of his guests, who consisted of high native officials from other towns, English and American, and in deference to them made this discrimination.

After the supper the groom was taken to the church by his friends, and the bride was brought in later. The bride was attired in a light flowing silk gown cut in the Syrian fashion, with a dark jacket trimmed in lace and gold coins, and wearing three veils.

One very filmy and thin was thrown all over her and the other two heavier covered her face. She wore bracelets, earrings and other jewelry.

There were no bridesmaids, but the bride's married sister, evidently soon to become a mother, acted as maid of honor.

The groom stood before the altar and the bride came to him. They shook hands and the Greek priest invited them to step forward, which they did, and he began reading from a book the marriage ceremony.

The groom was asked for the ring, but he had either lost it or forgotten it and a man standing near him handed him one, which the priest took, and, after making a number of peculiar crosses on the groom, placed the ring on his bridal cap.

The maid of honor then gave the priest a bracelet, which, after crossing the bride as he had done the groom, he placed on her head.

This ended the ceremony and everybody came forward and congratulated the couple. When this was over a few invited guests remained and the bride danced for them. The church was crowded with people, the natives sitting on rugs and the English and Americans on chairs and stools.

The ceremonies at the church were concluded in about three-quarters of an hour, and then the bride and groom were escorted by a party of friends, all on foot, to his home, the bride, according to the custom of the country, appearing very reluctant to go and holding back at intervals in the shyest kind of way.

On arriving at his house they were ushered into his room by their friends, the door was locked on them, the key carried away by their neighbors and they were left to themselves until morning.

The bride and groom being thus disposed of by 8 o'clock, the invited guests were taken to the top of an adjoining house, where a grand entertainment was given in the most beautiful moonlight I think I ever saw.

This entertainment was made up of fencing with Damascus swords, oriental dancing, singing, playing on musical instruments, beating of drums and wild yelling, a good deal like that of our Western Indians on festive occasions. The women took no part in the performance, except in the yelling or screaming, or whatever it may be called.

It was a truly remarkable scene, with these men and women in their peculiar costumes on the housetop in the moonlight, and the whole town spread about us below filled with the shouts of the populace and yellow in the glare of bonfires. Dr. McKinnon and I left the festal scene about 11 o'clock, but that had no appreciable effect upon the merrymakers, for they kept on until daylight.

The next morning a great crowd visited the groom's house, and the holders of the keys entered and liberated the happy couple, who were then escorted to the adjoining house, where another great feast was spread, and all partook with the bride and groom.

All that day and the next the celebrators continued their revelries, and it was not until the following Monday that quiet was fully restored. Everybody resumed his usual vocation, and Bludan once more settled down to its staid and sober character.

Not to be Taken Literally.

[Washington Evening Star.]

"Is it your opinion," said the theological professor, "that the portion of the parable which represents the prodigal son as feeding among swine is to be taken literally?"

"Perhaps not," the thoughtful young man replied; "maybe it is a reference to the meals he ate at a railway lunch counter."

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

Sawtell's Plea for a New Trial is Denied.

Launch of the Machias—White Caps Punished—Beverly's Fire Bug.

Other Matters of Interest Carefully Gathered from All Points.

The application of Isaac B. Sawtell, the fratricide, for a new trial, has been decided against him. The decision is in the handwriting of Judge Lewis W. Clark of Manchester.

Clerk Durgin made a copy of the decision, certified to it, and put it into the post office directed to the warden of the State prison.

At the proper time Clerk Durgin will write out the death warrant, certify it, and forward it to the proper officer, which will command the sheriff to hang Sawtell at the prison in Concord on the first Tuesday in January, 1892, between the hours of 11 and 2.

Warden Colbath handed to Sawtell Thursday afternoon the official document from the Supreme Court, informing him that his petition for a new trial had been denied. Sawtell read the paper and then said: "I hardly expected this. Did you, warden?"

Warden Colbath replied: "No, I did not."

FOUGHT A WILDCAT.

Animal's Head Beaten to a Jelly Before it Released Its Hold.

PORTLAND, Conn., Dec. 9.—John Nelson, a Swede, living in Cedarville district, Chester, had a battle with a wild cat last week.

Accompanied by his dog, he started out to visit his traps early one morning.

He did not take his gun along, but thought he would trust to a club to kill such small game as the traps might have caught through the night.

As they were passing an old sawmill, the dog suddenly became excited, and made a dash for a pile of old lumber, barking furiously.

Nelson pulled aside some of the lumber and out sprang a large wildcat.

The animal made a spring for Nelson, alighting upon his arm, inserting teeth and claws into his left hand and wrist.

The man rained heavy blows upon its head, but its skull was crushed and its head pounded to a jelly before he could dislodge its hold.

Nelson immediately started for home, bleeding and torn, carrying its carcass along as a trophy. The cat weighed a little over 30 pounds.

Vermont Farmers in Session.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 9.—The Vermont State Grange is holding its annual meeting in the Board of Trade Hall, Alpha Messer, master, presiding.

Addresses were made this afternoon as follows: Hon. J. O. Sanford of State board of agriculture, "Increasing the Fertility of the Farm;" E. O. Lee, lecturer State grange, "Our Common Schools;" Prof. L. R. Jones, Burlington, "Plant Diseases."

At the evening session Senator A. F. Nichols made the address of welcome, Alpha Messer the response. Mrs. Luria Sprague Peck read an original poem, and Hon. Henry M. Arms, president of State Dairyman's Association, spoke on agricultural topics.

Gov. Burleigh Nominates State Officers.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 11.—The following nominations were made by the Governor today:

Coroner—John S. Harlow, Dixfield.

Notary public—F. W. Weeks, Bath; C. W. Greenleaf, North Berwick; Horace F. Colley, Gray.

Trial justices—Alpheus H. Foote, Phippsburg; Frank H. Binder, Bluehill; Howard Frost, Sanford.

Fish and game wardens—Robert Phillips, Eustis; L. N. Gilkey, Islesboro; Joseph A. Clement, Searsport; Benjamin S. Simonds, Lowelltown.

Agents to prevent cruelty—Alfred Wilson, Raymond; Isaiah S. Webb, Bridgton, Eugene S. French, Winthrop.

Justices of the peace and quorum—Fred W. Savage, Bangor; Reuben Rand, Gouldsboro; William Small, Fort Fairfield; Wilmot Lewis, 2d, Boothbay; Aaron L. Simpson, Bangor; Lincoln N. Gilkey, Islesboro, Frank H. McQuarrie, Gray.

Death of Col. Clapp.

Col. W. W. Clapp died in Boston Tuesday evening of acute bronchitis.

William Warland Clapp, son of William Warland and Hannah Williams (Lane) Clapp, was born in Boston, April 11, 1826.

His father was editor of the Saturday Evening Gazette, and his first venture in business was as associate editor with his father.

In 1847 he became editor and proprietor. In 1865 he sold the Gazette and became connected with the Boston Journal, of which he was the editor-in-chief and general manager for many years.

In 1859 and '60 he served as a member of the Boston Common Council; in 1864 and '65 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, the latter year being elected as a member of the State Senate. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. Banks, and served on the personal staff of Gov. Andrew with title of lieutenant-colonel. He has been a director of public institutions, and a trustee of the Public Library.

He was a member of Revere Lodge, and had been a member of the Boston Encampment. He was a member of the Algonquin, St. Botolph and Boston Art Clubs, and of the Boston Athletic Association.

He delivered the triennial address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1859.

In early life Mr. Clapp gave attention to the drama and wrote the record of the Boston stage, also the article on "The Drama in Boston" in the "Memorial History of Boston."

He had been for several years president of the New England Associated Press.

Beverly's Baptism of Fire.

The Beverly, Mass., firebug Tuesday night started a fire in the grain warehouse and mills owned by C. J. Baker. The building is a wooden one, two stories high and situated in the midst of a large number of wooden structures. The fire at one time got beyond the control of the department, and a call was made for help from Salem. The loss is placed at about $15,000; partially insured.

Beverly was again visited Thursday morning by another disastrous fire, but it is not believed to have been of incendiary origin. It was in a large frame building owned by William Stopford, at the corner of Rantoul and Pond sts., and was occupied on the first floor by Wallace & Symonds as a grocery store, Gideon Chamberlain as a barber shop, and L. B. Catcomb as a bakery. The second floor was used by Mrs. Mary Walker as a boarding-house.

The fire originated in the oil room of the grocery store and quickly spread to the rest of the building. The police aroused the inmates of the house and took them in their night clothes from the windows and through a back entrance over the grocery store. Loss about $8000.

Thursday one of the Beverly, Mass., officials received a letter signed "Jack the Firebug," in which that individual declares that he shall continue his depredations until the night of Dec. 26, when the entire manufacturing district of the town will be burned. He says that preparations have all been made, and on that night there will be a conflagration, the like of which Beverly has never dreamed of before. In the mean time "Jack the Firebug" declares he will burn several public and private buildings, including the Methodist and Baptist churches.

First Iron Vessel Built in Bath.

The steel gunboat Machias was launched at Bath, Tuesday afternoon, and the ceremony was viewed by 8000 people. Secretary Tracy was unable to be present. Every possible point from which a sight of the first iron craft to be launched into the Kennebec could be obtained was taken long before 3 o'clock, and the cameras took snap-shots from every side. The Machias was decked with flags, a line of bunting floating from stem to stern. On a decked platform were Miss Ethel Hyde, who was to christen the sharp-bowed boat, ex-Gov. Connor, ex-Gov. Robie, Gen. Hyde, Lieut. Perkins, and others. At just 4 o'clock the ways were posted, and the boat began to glide slowly into the Kennebec. Two tugs took her in charge, and she was soon back at the iron works. She will be fitted for service by July. Her sister craft will not be launched before March.

Fireworks Factory Explodes With Fatal Result.

Masten & Wells' fireworks factory, on Swett st., Roxbury, Boston, was blown up Tuesday afternoon. Andrew Shutz, an 18-year-old boy, was instantly killed and 20 others received injuries.

The first explosion occurred in the firecracker factory, a two-story structure.

Luckily most of the 35 employes were at dinner when the explosion occurred.

The explosion came without a moment's warning, and hardly had the report died away when the other buildings caught fire and blazed up in a few seconds, ending with an explosion which lifted the structures high into the air, leaving a trail of flaming sparks. The buildings, as they exploded one after another, were thrown high in the air and the debris was scattered to a long distance on all sides.

Points to Double Murder.

It has all along been supposed that the death of George E. Barr and Mrs. Barr, who were found dead in Hotel Warwick Dec. 2, met their fate by murder and suicide, the husband shooting his wife and then killing himself. It was then given out that four bullet holes were found in the woman's face and one in his head. A five-chambered revolver on the floor, with all the cartridges empty, seemed to establish the theory that Mr. Barr saved the fifth bullet to end his own life. The undertaker, however, asserted that there were two bullets in Mr. Barr's brain, and was so positive in his assertion that an examination was made this week. This proved the claim, for a second bullet hole was found. From the bullets, it is believed that either course would have been fatal, and no suicide could have shot the second one. The body of Mrs. Barr will be dug up, for it is now thought that it is possible only three shots were fired into her face, one of them making the fourth hole by glancing. This points to double murder, and District Attorney Hibbard has been notified.

Death of Hon. H. C. Hartwell.

Hon. Harris C. Hartwell of Fitchburg, who preceded Senator Sprague as presiding officer of the Massachusetts Senate, died Wednesday night. Mr. Hartwell was born at Groton, Mass., Dec. 28, 1847. He was fitted for college at Lawrence academy in his native town, and entered Harvard College, where he graduated with special honors in the class of 1869. After graduation he studied law with Hon. Amasa Norcross of Fitchburg, and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1872. Since that time he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Fitchburg, in the firm of Norcross & Hartwell. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885. During his first year in the House he served on the committee on banks and banking, and the next two years on the judiciary and woman suffrage committees. He was elected to the State Senate in 1887, and in 1889 was elected president of that body. He has been the city solicitor of Fitchburg for 10 consecutive years until his resignation in December, 1886. He was a trustee and vice-president of the Worcester North Savings Institution, and a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Aid Society, besides being connected with many of the enterprises in Fitchburg.

"White Caps" Fined at Wareham.

In the fourth District Court, Wareham, Mass., Friday, Leonard S. Perkins and William H. Burnham of Rochester were convicted of leading a "White Cap" company of Rochester and South Wareham residents in a raid against Mrs. Elizabeth Burnham and Peter Crary, the latter ostensibly Mrs. Burnham's boarder. The house where the raid occurred is the one where Samuel Besse was arrested for the murder of Lawton. Monday evening an attempt was made to force Crary to leave by Perkins and William Burnham, who are the son-in-law and son respectively of Mrs. Burnham. Crary's bedroom window was lifted from the outside, and he was ordered to leave, but he would not go, and for several hours the "White Caps" remained about the premises and annoyed the occupants. The court found Perkins and Williams guilty, and they were fined $10 and $7 respectively.

Notes.

A fire broke out in Mechanics mill, Attleboro, Mass., Saturday morning, and the flames spreading rapidly caused a loss of nearly $40,000. The mill was one of the oldest in New England, having been erected about 1800.

Friday morning a horse belonging to Benjamin Watson of Westbrook, Me., took fright as the old gentleman was getting into the carriage and threw him out, dragging him some distance, and killing him instantly.

A verdict was returned Friday by the coroner's jury appointed at Portsmouth, N. H., to investigate the circumstance of the death of Mabel Rawley of Rockland, Me., who was found lying near the Bay View House, Dec. 1, with her skull fractured. The jury decided that she came to her death by a blow on the head, inflicted with some blunt instrument by some person unknown.

Manchester, N. H., veterans extended a rousing welcome to the comrades of Howe Post, G. A. R., of Haverhill, Mass., who arrived there fully one hundred strong Friday evening. The veterans were met at the depot by Louis Bell Post, No. 3.

The rain has taken off all the snow which recently covered the ground in some parts of northern Maine. Sleighs were in use for several days at one time, and it looked like a settled snow, but the warm weather and rain have changed the aspect of affairs and wheels are now in as general use as before.

John Shaw, the leading druggist and news agent of Middleboro, Mass., died Thursday night, aged 69. He was town clerk during the war, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1873 and 1874.

A large schooner arrived at Gardiner, Me., Dec. 6, to load ice for Washington. The shippers say that this is the first time that a vessel ever came up to the river to load ice as late as Dec. 6. This is a season of broken records. Last year a cargo of ice could almost have been cut from the Kennebec, where the vessel now lies.

Hon. Frederic A. Faulkner, Republican mayor-elect of Keene, N. H., was born in that place on Nov. 13, 1854. He was educated at Phillips Exeter academy and at Dartmouth College. He served an apprenticeship in the Faulkner & Colony flannel mills in Keene, of which his father, the late Charles S. Faulkner, was the head. The son is now prominently identified with woollen manufacturing in that place. Mr. Faulkner has served in both branches of the Keene municipal government, is a representative in the present Legislature, and is officially associated with numerous manufacturing and financial corporations.

The discovery was made Thursday afternoon that serious blunders occurred in the returns from several of the Lawrence, Mass., precincts at the recent election, which may give the Republicans a majority in the Common Council and in joint convention.

The run on the Lowell Institution for Savings it is believed has about ended. The announcement of Mayor Carney to the press representatives that all depositors would be paid as soon as they appeared convinced the doubtful ones in many cases that everything was all right.

Mr. Michael H. Collins, a well-known inventor, died at Milford, Mass., Friday, aged 60 years. He was born in England and came here in early manhood. In connection with another he originated and invented a process of manufactnring granulated sugar; invented a quartz-crushing machine; was author of the drawings for the Chase lozenge machine; invented a system of ventilating buildings, widely used; and he also invented the echolin, similar to the violin. Mr. Collins' inventions netted him a fortune.

Edward E. Greenhalge, prominent in Lowell labor circles and ex-secretary of the Central Labor Union of that city, is charged with embezzling $125 of the funds of the union. A warrant is out for his arrest.

The brick box shop occupied by Israel Wedge, at East Brookfield, Mass., was nearly destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss was $4000.

A man giving the name of James D. Blake was arrested in Springfield, Mass., Friday, by Deputy Sheriff Healey, for swindling Palmer people. He represented himself as a member of a Worcester clothing firm, took orders for suits of clothes, collecting $3 with the order, the balance to be paid when the clothing came, which the customers never received.

Ten years ago a young man, hailing from Chicago and giving his name as Fortuna Papalorem, arrived in Peabody, Mass., and stopped at Meehan's boarding-house. He stayed only three days, however, and on the night of the third day stole a gold watch and chain, a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes and $90 in cash from the boarding-house. State Officer L. A. Manning was put on the case, but he has never heard of him until last week, when he received a telegram from a Chicago detective, stating that Papalorem was there, and asking what should be done with him.

In the libel suit of L. P. Norton vs. James H. Livingston, editor of the Bennington, Vt., Reformer, the jury found damages for $500 and costs.

Martin Green, who shot Brownell Niles and George Harwood on Pownal mountain, Dec. 5, has been adjudged insane. It is thought that Niles will recover.

The executive and monument committee of the 16th Vermont Regiment met at Brattleboro and adopted a design for the monument, to be built of Vermont granite and placed at Gettysburg next summer.

At the closing session of the Vermont State Grange, held at St. Johnsbury, education and double taxation were discussed, and Jonathan Lawrence gave an address on the origin of the grange.

The executive committee of the Republican League of Vermont met at the Van Ness House, Burlington, and voted to call the club convention to meet on Friday, Feb. 12, 1892. Burlington was selected as the place.

Henry Clarke, aged 50, an eccentric bachelor, whose home is at Old Lyme, Conn., has been missing for over a week. When he disappeared he had with him bank books representing $40,000 in New London and Mystic banks. He was lately threatened with a coat of tar and feathers for writing love letters to Jennie Beckwith, a high school girl. It is supposed he is insane.

Mortimer Coppinger, a teamster, was found dead near his home on Wade st., Fall River, Mass., Friday night. He had shot himself with a revolver, after having become discouraged by illness. He leaves a widow and one child.



END OF THE EARTH SPIRIT
A RUSSIAN GHOST STORY

In the month of June the roads around Kiew swarmed with students from the seminary, on the way to their homes. Those who have no parents wandered about, eating and sleeping in the open air.

One afternoon three students left the high road in order to seek food in the nearest village. They were the theologian Haliava, the philosopher Thomas Brutus, and the student of rhetoric, Tiberius Gorobetz.

The theologian was a tall fellow with broad shoulders and very strange character. He had the habit of appropriating everything that came into his hands, and together with this peculiarity he possessed a gloomy temper, so that when he was drunk he hid himself in the thickest wood, causing often deep anxiety to the authorities of the seminary.

The philosopher, Thomas, had a totally different disposition. He was lively, smoked his pipe, and, after he had well drunk, would hire musicians to dance the Tropak by himself.

The rhetorician, Tiberius, finally, had not yet attained to the privileges of brandy and tobacco. He wore his hair short, a proof that his character had not yet had time to develop itself.

Still, to judge by the bump and bruises on his face, with which he frequently appeared in class, he showed promising signs of becoming in time a valuable member of the church militant.

It was already late as they left the high road. The sun had set and the heat lingered in the sultry air.

Soon, to their great joy, they heard the barking of a dog. Not long afterward they reached a small inclosure, containing two houses.

Looking through the gate the students perceived a courtyard filled with the carts of travelling dealers. At the same moment some stars began to appear in the sky.

The three students knocked loudly at the door, and shouted as with one voice: "Open!"

After a short delay the hinges of the door began to creak, and an old woman, dressed in a sheepskin, appeared. She led the students into the house and placed each in a separate room.

The philosopher made a frugal supper upon a dried fish extracted from the pocket of the theologian, who had purloined it in passing from a cart in the yard, and then laid himself down to sleep.

Suddenly the door opened, the old woman entered and without a word came towards him. He started back, and a dumb terror overcame him as he noticed her glittering eyes. His limbs refused to move. She approached him, crossed his arms on his breast, bent down his neck, and with the agility of a cat leapt upon his shoulders.

On a sudden he found himself bounding out of the house. A strange feeling, terrible and yet not without a certain pleasure, took possession of him. The steppe seemed like



HE FOUND HIMSELF FLYING WITH HER ON HIS SHOULDERS.

the bottom of a transparent sea.

He saw his own image with that of his terrible rider. Instead of the moon, an unknown sun illuminated the depths of this sea. In the far distance he seemed to see flowers from which came a sound like the ringing of silver bells.

He experienced a sort of horrible enjoyment, and began to think that his heart was taken out of him. He tried to recollect prayers, and repeated some forms of exorcism which he had learned. Suddenly he felt some relief. His gallop became less rapid, the pressure of the witch less severe; his feet began to touch the ground, and he saw no longer the strange visions.

He extricated himself suddenly from the witch's hold and with a staff that he found on the ground, struck at her with all his might.

She raised a bitter cry, at first fierce and threatening, then fainter—at last there was silence. The dawn was beginning and the first gleam of light showed him a fair maiden lying on the ground.

Thomas escaped as quickly as he could in the direction of Kiew.

But a few days after his return the rumor spread that the daughter of a nobleman, whose estate lay about 50 versts from Kiew, had been brought back in a dying state to her home, wounded in every limb.

She had asked, it was added, that the prayers for a passing soul should be read by a student of the Kiew seminary named Thomas Brutus.

Thomas had a presentiment that something fearful awaited him, so he declared without circumlocution that he would not go.

"Listen, Dominie Thomas!" replied the rector. "Nobody dreams of asking your consent. I will only tell you that if you show obstinacy your back shall be so treated with rods that for a long time you will not need the bath."

In the courtyard below he remarked a kibitka, which at the first glance could have been taken for a barn upon wheels. Six stalwart Cossacks, all somewhat advanced in years, awaited him.

The philosopher would willingly have learned more about the nobleman and his daughter, and the circumstances which had caused his summons. But all questions were in vain.

The Cossacks seemed to be philosophers like himself, for they smoked their pipes in silence.

Half the night they wandered, losing the way continually, but at last descended into a valley entering a large village. It was too dark for our philosopher to make out the appearance of the nobleman's house, and he was besides glad to rest.

Early the next day he was summoned to the master of the estate. The nobleman was already advanced in years. He sat at a table, leaning his head on his hands.

"Who are you and whence come you, good man?" he asked at length, in a voice that was neither severe nor was it at all kindly. "How have you known my daughter?"

"I have never known her, gracious lord, I swear it. Never in my life have I had dealings with noble ladies."

"Why, then, did she choose you above all others to say the prayers for her?"

The philosopher shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, had she but lived a moment longer!" said the nobleman with a trembling voice. "I had then learned all. 'Send, father, to the seminary at Kiew and invite the student Thomas Brutus to pray three nights for my soul. He knows.' More she could not say."

With these words, he led the way to an adjoining room. The floor was entirely covered with red cloth. In one corner, surrounded with sacred pictures, lay the corpse of the departed lady. The bier was surrounded with waxed tapers, which cast a pale light over the room.

Never had he beheld a face of such expressive and harmonious beauty. She seemed to live still. But in the features there was something terrible that instantly struck him.

At sunset the coffin was carried into the church. The philosopher was one of the bearers, and it seemed as if an icy current passed into him. The church was at the end of the village, and seemed as if it had been long disused.

The coffin was placed before the altar, after the nobleman had given a last embrace to the body, and had ordered that Thomas was to be well tended and brought back to the church at nightfall.

The philosopher took his part manfully in the supper that followed, and afterwards had abundant opportunity to satisfy his curiosity as to the character of the departed lady. Indeed, no other topic was discussed.

One old Cossack related that the huntsman Mikila had been bewitched and had finally wasted away. Another told how a woman and child had been attacked by her and their blood sucked.

It was quite dark when the company thought it time to retire to rest, and the philosopher was disagreeably awakened by the summons to his duties in the church. He had not failed to arm his courage by a potent draught of brandy, but the stories he had listened to filled his imagination.

The philosopher gazed round the church. In the midst was the black coffin. Lighted tapers were placed before the pictures of the saints, illuminating the inconostasis and disclosing some portion of the nave. In all the corners was deepest darkness.

As he moved about he found a packet of candles, with which he proceeded to light up the church. But the shadows in the vaulted roof were only made darker, and the saints cast upon him more gloomy looks from their carved niches.

He betook himself to his desk, opened the book and began to read with a loud voice, to order to give himself courage.

Something within him said that the corpse was moving.

He raised his head.

The corpse was no longer recumbent; it was sitting upright. Slowly it descended and began to approach him, with eyes closed and arms extended. Hastily he drew a circle with his fingers around his person and began to recite exorcisms which he had learned from an old monk well acquainted with sorcerers and evil spirits.

It approached the circle, but could not pass it. On a sudden, the face became pale and blue, as a corpse that has been some days dead. The teeth chattered, the eyes opened, but seemed not to see anything; it groped along the walls, and finally returned to the bier.

Suddenly the coffin itself was raised in the air and soared through the church.

Thomas repeated his exorcisms, and it returned to its place with a loud noise. The corpse once more raised itself, but at that moment a distant cock crow was heard. Again it sank back and the coffin lid moved of its own accord to its place.

At dinner he was restored to his former self, for he belonged to the class of people which a hearty meal can always furnish with happiness. But he made up his mind to say nothing of his adventure.

When the meal was over the philosopher became very lively. He explored the whole village, made acquaintance with everybody, and was turned out of two houses. Indeed, it is said that a young and pretty damsel gave him a box on the ear.

At length the old Cossack gave the summons, and, as before, he was conducted to the church and left with the corpse. When he had made the circle and taken his place at the desk he dared not raise his eyes, but read on.

So an hour passed, and wearied by the exertion he took out his snuff box and half unconsciously raised his eyes.

His blood was almost frozen in his veins as he beheld the corpse standing close to him at the edge of the circle.

Hastily he cast down his eyes and began to read once more. He perceived that the figure stretched out its arms toward him, and at length gave utterance to a deep murmur. The words could not be understood; they sounded like the bubbling of boiling pitch.

All at once a violent wind arose outside the church, and a noise was heard like the passing of a large flight of birds. He heard innumerable wings rattling at the panes and bars of the windows, and a heavy weight seemed to press on the door, which creaked on its hinges.

Almost immediately another sound was heard in the distance. It was the first cock crowing.

The , for the first time he ceased to read. Those who came later to fetch him found him half dead. He was standing against a wall, and stared at the Cossacks as if he did not know them. It was almost needful to carry him to the village. There he drank unlimited brandy, passed his hand wildly through his hair, and in a husky voice said; "There are all sorts of fearful things in the world, and last night—"

But the philosopher did not continue: he only made a gesture. At this moment a young woman passed, who, at sight of Thomas, uttered a cry of astonishment:

"You have become quite gray!"

"Yes, she speaks the truth," said one of the Cossacks; "you are gray, like our old Javtukh."

The philosopher made up his mind at once to go to the nobleman and declare that he could not continue to watch by the corpse. He would return at once to Kiew.

He found the master of the estate in the same room and almost in the same attitude as before. He looked up as Thomas stood at the door, with cap in hand, and asked him if all was going well.

"Going well, lord! Such devilish things are happening in the church that one would like to escape as fast as one can run."

"How so?"

"Lord, she has to do with the devil, and no prayer can stand against her."

"Read, read on, my good fellow," said the master, "and I will reward you well."

"But I care not for reward; by my faith, lord, do what you please, but I will not read again!"

"Listen, fellow," replied the master, whose voice became on a sudden strong and piercing. "I do not receive contradiction. At your seminary you may do as you please, not here. If I have you flogged it will be something different from what you get there. Do you know, friend, what good kartchukis are?"

The philosopher held his tongue; he perceived that, with a character like this, his philosophy itself was of no use.

They left him once more in the church alone. All was as before, the coffin in the middle of the building.

"I will not be afraid," he said to himself. "No, I will not be afraid."

After he had marked the magic circle, he began hastily to read the exorcisms. A deep silence prevailed, the flame of the tapers flickered and cast a yellow light round the church.

Suddenly he realized that he was uttering quite different words from those before him. He made the sign of the cross, and began to recite the prayers afresh. This reassured him somewhat; he went on steadily, page followed page.

Then, with a loud noise, the coffin lid burst open, and the corpse sprang forward more ghastly in appearance than ever before.

A strange cry passed from its lips, a sort of whirlwind filled the church, the figures of saints fell from their niches, the door was forced from its hinges, the window panes were shattered as with an explosion, and the building was invaded by a swarm of flying monsters.

The last remains of his intoxication left the brain of Thomas Brutus. He made sign upon sign of the cross and stammered forth his prayers as the brood swept over his head, deafening him with the clatter of their movements, and ever and anon touching him with their long drooping wings.

He had not the courage to examine them carefully, but he could distinguish one monstrous object, which almost filled the opposite wall with its extent.

It was covered with long, matted hair, through which glowing eyes protruded. All gazed on Thomas, all sought him, but none could reach him in his magic circle.

"Summon the king of the Gnomes," cried the corpse, for the first time uttering intelligible words; "quick, bring him here!"

Soon a distant howling was heard; then the very foundations trembled under heavy footsteps. The philosopher saw a man of strange appearance and deformed stature led in. He was covered with earth stains; his hands and feet were like knotted roots; he stumbled heavily at every step. The long lashes of his closed eyes hung to the ground. Thomas noted with horror that his face was of iron.

This being was brought to the circle.

"Raise up my eyelids. I do not see!" said he, with sepulchral voice.

"Do not look upon him!" said an inward voice to the trembling philosopher.

But he could not restrain an impulse, and he looked up.

"That is he!" cried the king of the Gnomes, and pointed with his finger at him. In a moment he was overwhelmed by the whole swarm which swooped upon him, and he fell dead on the ground.

Then the cock's crowing was heard.

It was for the second time; the spirits, in the general excitement, had not heard the first.

With fearful cries they rushed madly to the windows for escape.



"SHE WAS NOT DEAD!"

But it was too late; all remained as if petrified around the doors and windows.

When the priest came the next day to say the funeral mass he dared not cross the threshold.

The church was forever deserted from that time; it was gradually overgrown with wild plantations, and now the very path to it is lost.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Continued from the First Page.

soon as practicable as to the actual expenses attending the business of money lending, as conducted in the United States by bankers and other persons (both as to short loans and long loans), the object being (as declared in the resolution) "to ascertain approximately the actual and relative cost of conducting the business of lending money without reference to the value of the amount loaned."

The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to visit any part of the country by subcommittees. The preamble recites that "complaint is made that money when loaned, yields larger profits than industrial pursuits."

Mr. Plumb gave notice of an intention to press the consideration of a resolution for the removal of Gen. Grant's remains to Arlington.

The Senate went into executive session to ascertain if there was anything new in the nominations sent in, and finding there was not immediately adjourned till Monday.

FREE COINAGE BILLS.

Wherein They Differ from Those of Last Year—Fling at Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Stewart's bill for the free coinage of gold and silver is a copy of a bill introduced by Mr. Plumb in the last Congress, with certain amendments.

One of these is that the bullion deposited in the mints shall be coined into standard dollars only, and not in part made into bars.

Another amendment provides that the certificates issued in exchange for the bullion shall be of denominations of not less than one nor more than ten thousand dollars, instead of not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars.

Senator Plumb's bill for the retirement of national bank notes and free coinage of silver is the same bill introduced by him last year, with amendments increasing from 20 to 30 per cent. the gold and silver reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes; forbidding free coinage in the United States of foreign coin, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury in his discretion to call for payment of customs dues in gold or silver, in whole or in part.

Senator Stewart's bill amending the Chinese exclusion act, makes it unlawful for any Chinese laborer to enter or remain in the United States for any purpose. It also precludes the entry of all Chinese persons who may desire to pass through or over the United States or any part thereof, for any purpose.

Senator Cullom's bill on the subject provides that for 10 years after the passage of the act the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, shall be suspended, during which time it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer to come to or to remain in the United States.

Senator Platt today introduced a bill appointing three commissioners to revise the statutes relating to patents, trade and other marks, so far as the statutes relate to matters contained in or affected by the convention for the protection of industrial property, concluded at Paris in 1883.

Also a bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a public building at Waterbury, Conn.

PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU.

Bill Introduced to Establish Such a Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the Senate today, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to establish a department of public health.

The bill provides that there shall be appointed from civil life by the President and with the consent of the Senate a medical secretary of public health.

It is further provided that it shall be the duty of the Department of State to obtain from the consular officers at foreign ports and places all available information in regard to sanitary indications of such ports, and transmit the same to the department of public health.

The secretary of public health is directed to obtain, through all sources accessible, including State and municipal authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports.

The secretary shall also co-operate with municipal authorities and procure tabulated statements relating to marriages, births, deaths and the existence of all kinds of diseases. He shall also procure information relating to climatic and other conditions affecting public health, especially of consumption.

The bill repeals the act establishing a national board of health, and all other acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of the proposed act.

Accompanying the bill is a resolution adopted by the American Medical Association at its last annual meeting in Washington, requesting the establishment of the bureau.

MR. MILLS DISGRUNTLED.

Evidence That He is Still Sore Over His Disappointment.

Roger Q. Mills will not be appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means.

By his own acts he has made the appointment practically impossible, from the standpoint of Speaker Crisp.

William M. Springer will be named for the position, by virtue of which he will become the leader of the House.

Mr. Mills has played the part of Achilles without success.

His unfortunate temperament made it impossible for him to control his anger over his defeat, and he has taken no pains to conceal his discomfort.

On the contrary he has improved every opportunity to make manifest a sullen and uncompromising attitude towards the administration of his successful competitor.

He began in the caucus by peremptorily refusing to offer a motion making Crisp's nomination unanimous.

He continued in the House by declining to serve on the committee appointed to await upon the President.

He was requested by Mr. McMillin to offer the resolutions usually presented by the most conspicuous member of the majority, but he refused to do so.

His friends, if not himself, have taken it for granted that Speaker Crisp would be obliged to offer him his old position as chairman of the ways and means committee.

Acting upon this assumption, they have even gone so far as to insist that he and not the speaker should name his colleagues. This would not only give Mr. Mills absolute control of action on the tariff, but would place in his hands the power to direct the business of the House irrespective of the speaker's judgment.

Speaker Crisp's idea of the true tariff policy is this: Introduce and pass either one short, compact bill, or several very brief measures in regard to the meaning of which there can be no possible doubt.

Strike at the root of the question by putting wool, salt, binding twine and a few other of the most important articles which are designated as raw materials upon the free list. Stop there. Leave no room for misconstruction.

Such a bill could be framed in a few weeks. The debate would be short. It would pass the House by an overwhelming majority.

Then see what the Northwestern Republican senators will do. The chances are more than ever that the number compelled by the conviction of themselves or their constituents to support the measure would be sufficient to send the bill to the President.

He might sign or veto it.

Approval would testify to the strength of the Democratic position. A veto would lose to the Republicans who shall say how many Western States?

There is the difference of belief between Speaker Crisp and Mr. Mills in a nutshell.

Had the latter shown the slightest disposition to be guided by the party leaders, and yielded to the obvious judgment of the majority which elected Mr. Crisp, he would have received an offer of his old place.

Personally the speaker was especially desirous of appointing him. His failure to do so will bring down upon his head an avalanche of reproaches from the friends of both in the South.

He has considered the matter conscientiously with this end in view, and now that his duty seems plain, he will act manfully, regardless of the personal criticism which he fully anticipates.

His choice of a chairman is the logical outcome of his position.

Mr. Springer is the most conspicuous Northern Democrat in the House. He is the only one who was supported for the speakership. He has had long experience, understands thoroughly the tariff reform requirements of the great West, is in hearty accord with the views of the speaker regarding the policy to be pursued, and is preeminently qualified for the exalted position on the committee on rules.

NOT TO KEEP HILL OUT.

Report that Republican Senators Proposed to Do So is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Faulkner of West Virginia today had his attention called to the published rumor that the Republicans of the Senate are contemplating a move to exclude Gov. Hill from the Senate on the grounds that when he decided to retain the governorship of New York after the meeting of the Senate, he, by that act, abandoned his seat in the Senate and cannot now lay claim to it.

"This is the first I have heard of such a move being contemplated," Senator Faulkner said, "and I really place no reliance whatever in the report.

"In the first place, granting that the rumor was true, I do not understand what difference it would make between Gov. Hill taking his seat as senator on the assembling of Congress, and say, a month later, when his term of governor shall have expired.

"There is neither precedent nor reason for taking such a step as is attributed to the Republicans. There was a case, I cannot now recall it, where the Senate decided that a senator forfeited his seat in accepting an office tendered him after he had taken his seat as senator. That, however, was an act subsequent.

"In Gov. Hill's case, the Senate does not, officially, yet know that he has been elected a member of that body, for his credentials as senator-elect have not been issued, and until it is officially informed, the Senate is powerless to act. The Legislature of the State of New York is the only body having official knowledge of Gov. Hill's election, and that body is the only one which could act in the matter."

THE SILVER-WARE TRUST.

Fifty Per Cent. Discount Secured for Globe Subscribers.

Discounts for Export Only a Thing of the Past for Them.

Every housewife wishes and needs silverware of some kind for everyday use. While it is the most durable and decorative the price is too high for most families to buy it. The reason is that a very large capital is required to make hollow ware, and the few manufacturers, protected by the tariff in the formation of a trust, have combined to fix the price at which they sell to Americans beyond the power of many to buy. All standard hollow-ware is quadruple plate on white metal, with all open pieces gold-lined, and the lowest list price for a five-piece set is $30. The standard trust discounts to the home trade is 40 per cent. and to the foreign trade 50 per cent., to which is added 5 per cent. for cash.



THE FULL-SIZE SET, WITH TRAY, $23.

THE GLOBE'S subscribers will enjoy, for a short time, the privilege of buying at 50 per cent. discount, or exactly one-half the list price, anything they may want in standard quadruple-plated hollow ware.

The set illustrated consists of five pieces: coffee pot, tea pot, sugar bowl, milk pitcher and slop jar. This is the standard five-piece set. To these may be added a spoon holder, butter dish and syrup cup with plate. All sets come in three forms, satin finish, polished and engraved on satin. The satin finish and polished are the same price. The engraved adds $7 to the list price.

The set of five pieces costs, satin finished or polished, $30; a 16-inch tray, with handles, costs $16; a spoon holder costs $5.50, and a butter dish $5.25—in all, $57.75. THE GLOBE subscriber can secure the whole outfit for one-half—$28.87—or as much as may be wanted at corresponding prices.

The following table will show the net prices to the subscriber:

	Smooth Finish.	Engraved.
Coffee pot	$4.00	$5.00
Tea pot	3.50	4.50
Cream jug	2.50	3.00
Sugar	2.50	3.00
Slop jar	2.50	3.00
Spoon holder	2.75	3.25
Butter dish	2.62	3.12
Syrup cup and plate	2.50	3.00
Cake basket	2.75	3.25
16-inch tray, handles	8.00	8.00

The subscriber may make any combination he pleases so long as he sends the correct amount. The first five are the usual set ordered.

These will be sent carefully packed, by express, f. o. b., receiver to pay transportation charges.

SUGAR AND CREAM.

One of the most beautiful presents conceivable is a solitaire set of cream pitcher and sugar-bowl, gold lined, triple plate on fine white metal, exquisitely etched on satin finish. They are about 2½ inches wide by 1½ high, with wrinkled edges, which is the latest wrinkle in silverware. These are put up in a silk plush case, 8x5 inches, and sent by express for $2.50 and mailed for $2.90. The list price is $8.00. If space could be spared for a cut, or if they could be seen, orders would pour in.

BABY'S MUG.

Every mother wants her baby to have a pretty drinking-cup. There is one to be had, triple-plate on white metal, gold lined, satin finish, 2½ wide by 2¾ high, with "Baby" beautifully etched down the side, in a cotton case, at 93 cents by mail and 63 cents packed with hollow-ware or sent by express.

They are of the best quality, of the highest plate, on the finest metal and of the most careful workmanship. The discounts are granted "for export only," and the buyer who knows what fine silverware is and what price is charged for it, will not be able at first to credit his good fortune.

RINGS—SALTS—PEPPERS.

Very fine napkin rings, triple-plate on white metal, finely etched, are put up in pairs, two in a box, and sold by the wholesale at $1 per half dozen. These are retailed at 75 cents to $1.50 per pair. Packed with express orders for above, the subscriber pays only $1 for three pairs, but when mailed separately he must pay 48 cents per pair.

Pepper and salt cruets, 2½ inches high, triple-plate on white metal, banded and etched, finely finished, are put up in twos, one of each, in a case. Six—three of each—are packed with express orders for above at $1, and a set—one of each—is mailed for 48 cents.

SOLID TEASPOONS.

Six sterling silver teaspoons, .925 fine (purer than our silver coin), weighing three ounces, plain, $6.40; engraved, $7.40; these prices including transportion by registered mails. The engraving is very fine. A heavier spoon, six weighing four ounces, engraved with Jacqueminot rose, and a place for crest or initial, costs $8.85 per set of six.

Address all orders to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

House Organized and Speaker Crisp Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Although there was an absence of the rush which characterizes the entrance of the public to the House galleries yesterday, there was this morning no appreciable diminution in the number of spectators.

At the hour of noon, Clerk McPherson called the House to order and the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Mr. Holman of Indiana then moved that the House proceed to the election of speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. Holman placed in nomination Charles F. Crisp of Georgia.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois placed in nomination Thomas B. Reed.

Messrs. Outhwaite of Ohio and Henderson of Illinois, Oates of Alabama and Simpson of Kansas were appointed as tellers.

The roll was then called with the following result:

For Crisp, 228; for Reed, 83; for Watson, 8 (Messrs. Baker, Clover, Davis, Halvorsen, Kem, McKeighan, Otis and Simpson.)

The clerk having announced the result, declared Mr. Crisp duly elected speaker, amid a storm of applause.

The clerk then appointed Messrs. Mills and Reed as a committee to escort the newly elected speaker to the chair—an appointment that was received with applause not unmixed with laughter.

When quiet had been secured, Mr. Crisp said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—For the great honor you have conferred upon me I return you heartfelt thanks. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office of speaker with courtesy, with firmness, and with absolute impartiality. (Applause.)

Let us unite in the hope that our labors here may result in the advancement of the prosperity, the honor and the glory of our beloved country. (Applause.)

I am now ready to take the oath of office.

The oath of office having been administered by Mr. Holman of Indiana, Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the preceding House, upon request of Speaker Crisp, offered a prayer.

The work of swearing in the members of the 52d Congress then began, the oath of office being administered by Speaker Crisp.

Mr. Holman then offered a resolution for the appointment of Mr. Kerr for clerk, Mr. Yoder for sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Turner for doorkeeper and Mr. Dalton for postmaster; agreed to.

The newly-elected officers were then sworn in.

On motion of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee a resolution was adopted, directing the clerks to inform the President of the election of speaker and clerk.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Blount, Breckinridge and Reed as a committee to inform the President that a quorum of both Houses was assembled and ready to receive any communication he may see fit to make.

It was ordered that the daily hour of meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock.

The House then proceeded to the drawing for seats.

After all the marbles had been drawn Mr. Dingley stated that his name had not been called.

The speaker replied that he was informed that it had been called, and Mr. Dingley had to be satisfied with this statement. He expressed himself as unable to secure a seat anywhere, and was naturally indignant at the mistake that had been made.

The House then, at 3.20, adjourned.

AT A STANDSTILL.

Both Houses of Congress Likely to Adjourn Friday for the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It is probable that both houses of Congress will adjourn over the Christmas season from Friday next. There is practically no business on hand, and if there were the House is in no condition to proceed with it.

Very little will be done in the Senate during the current week. The Republicans may hold a caucus to receive the report of the caucus committee in charge of assignments to vacancies and transfer of senators to the various committees, but this may be done without caucus action.

At any rate it is probable that the committee list will be submitted to the Senate by Wednesday. Other than this, and some remarks by Senator Turpie on his joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people, and brief speeches on various topics by other members, the Senate will not transact any business.

It is claimed that the Chinese invented the mosquito net. It was in use in China for many years before 1819.

WHY BRUTES ARE DUMB.

Curious Tradition of the Lake Region Indians of Southern Canada.

[St. Louis Republic.]

The American Indians, especially those of the lake regions of southern Canada, relate a curious tradition to account for the fact that all lower animals are dumb. In very, very early times, they say, the father of all tribes lived in a beautiful country over against the rising sun.

His form was perfect and his face handsome in the extreme, his descendants being all superb specimens of humanity. Knowing of their accomplishments and being much given to flattering each other, they became very haughty and arrogant. As a punishment for their bigotry the Great Father warned the father of the tribes in a dream that a deluge would be sent to drown them from off face of the earth.

In the dream which forewarned the father of the tribes of the great calamity impending there was presented to his visionary view the form and outlines of a raft, which was to be used in saving a remnant of this bigoted people.

In those days all animals talked as men do; and, when the father of the tribes informed the beasts of the field of his dream, and of his intentions concerning the building of a great raft, they protested, declaring their unwillingness to accompany him on any such expedition.

But the man's superior intelligence prevailed. He built the raft, and lo! had hardly finished when the great flood came. The man's family and pairs of every beast took passage and floated for many months on the surface of the deluge. The clouds cleared away on the second day after the embarkation, and for 17 successive moons the man used the sun as a guide, continually steering toward his place of setting.

But the animals, every one of them (who, it will be remembered, had the power of speech), protested against sailing to the west, declaring in one voice that they preferred steering toward the sun's rising place. These murmurs had been going on for some days, when, to the infinite joy of the man who had been holding the fort against this horde of creatures who had the voices of men and the reason of beasts, great spots of dry land began to appear.

Finally this rudely constructed ark grounded, and the man and his family and the beasts were again permitted to press the face of the earth with their feet. But a great and lasting calamity had overtaken the animals.

For their murmurs against the man while on the water they were deprived of their power of speech, and have remained dumb from that day.

Some Holiday Music.

The Oliver Ditson Company publish for pianists several popular arrangements of Audran's new opera, "La Cigale," "Potpourri," 75 cents; "Waltz," 40 cents; "March," 40 cents, and "Grasshopper Dance," 40 cents. "Soldiers' Song Dance" is a fine march by P. Beaumont; 40 cents. "The Queen of Night" is one of the six compositions forming "The Masqueraders." It is a waltz of original merit; 50 cents. "The Grasshopper Dance," composed by Josephine Gro, and as danced in "La Cigale," is all the rage; 50 cents. "Happy-Go-Lucky" polka, H. T. Tatham, is pretty; 35 cents. "Hepsibah Polonaise," by Henry O. Upton, and adapted to the popular polka polonaise, will be a favorite; 35 cents. "Bright and Gay March" is arranged without octaves for teaching, by F. H. Lincoln, 35 cents. In a set of six easy pieces by C. Hatton, "Sarabane" is ready; 30 cents.

Oliver Ditson Company's new vocal music includes "Your Presence," tenor song, transposed, key F, Charles F. Webber, 40 cents; "Bird Raptures," mezzo-soprano or barytone in A, F. H. Cowen, 40 cents; "Drifting," mezzo-soprano in E flat, W. R. Chapman, 35 cents; the German song, "Most Wondrous It Must Be," mezzo-soprano or barytone in B flat, F. Ries, 50 cents. "The Old Clock on the Stairs" is the well-known song of the Hutchinson family; poem by Longfellow, music by John W. Hutchinson, 40 cents. One of two select sacred songs by F. L. Morey is "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," mezzo-soprano or tenor in E flat, 35 cents.

The White-Smith Company have some novelties for piano players. In advance of other publishers, they introduce Audran's latest opera, "Miss Helyett," with a potpourri by B. M. Davidson. The music is light and catchy, and will have a good run; 65 cents. "Chappies' Polka," Florence Fare, has qualities to make it quite as popular as "The Dude's March." It has a humorous title page; 40 cents. "C. B. Q. Waltz," J. N. Goolman, is easy; 35 cents. "Pelican Schottische," A. Blitz, is pretty and easy; 40 cents. Paul Keller's "Jolly Youth Galop" has popular qualities; 35 cents. Two of the best new songs are "Song of the Nightingale," from the Tyrolean, arranged by B. M. Davison, 40 cents; and "The Heart's Sorrow," for contralto or barytone, W. C. King, 40 cents.

Just Punishment.

[Pittsburg Bulletin.]

Laura—Don't speak to me of Charlie Doeskin! I've been obliged to cut him dead.

Jessie—Good heavens! What has he done?

Laura—An unpardonable thing. I met him the other evening and he had on his dress suit, and—

Jessie (breathlessly)—Well!

Laura—And it wasn't 6 o'clock by eight minutes!

Both—The barbarian!

Save Us from Our Friends.

[Harper's Bazar.]

She—Dear me, Walter, these are terrible things you tell me about Arthur! How do you happen to know so much of him?

He (a rival of Arthur's for her hand)—Why, Daisy, I'm his best friend.

BUY
YOUR
Waltham or Elgin
WATCHES
OF
The Globe
AND SAVE MONEY.

Everybody knows that the watch movements made at Waltham, Mass., and Elgin, Ill., are the best in the world, and to get a watch with a genuine Waltham or Elgin movement is an object of ambition abroad as well as here. Trading on this ambition, the country has been flooded with cheap imitations of genuine American movements, which unscrupulous dealers advertise in such a way that the purchaser thinks he is getting a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch; in fact, he merely gets one of the same style.

Over one-half of the people of the United States must buy by mail, or wait for weeks and months before they can get to a storekeeper. Not one-quarter are within reach of a store where they can make any selection, and the chances are that they do not know where to send for what they want with any certainty that they will be honestly treated.

The WEEKLY GLOBE believes that it is doing a public service when it offers genuine Waltham and Elgin watches to its subscribers at prices which put accurate timekeepers within the reach of everybody.

The WEEKLY GLOBE can furnish any style of watch made at Waltham or Elgin, but from the many different styles it has selected a few which represent exceptional value for the money invested. There are half a dozen great case companies in the country that make solid gold, gold-filled, silver and nickel-silver cases. Every one knows what a solid gold or a solid silver case is, and The Weekly Globe assures its readers that the gold-filled and nickel-silver cases are fast driving the old-fashioned "solid" cases out of the market. A gold-filled case is made by rolling two plates of solid gold upon a plate of fine composition metal. A nickel-silver case is made of a composition of nickel and other metals, and it is a solid, not a plated case.

We now come to our offers. All our watches are stem-winding and setting.

OFFER NO. I.

A seven jewelled Waltham or Elgin movement of the latest pattern, patent pinion, compensation balance and hardened hair spring, cased as follows:

	Open face.	Hunting.
In nickel silver case	$6.90	
In gold filled 15-year case, engraved	12.95	$16.50
In 14k, 20 year case	15.30	18.80
In 14k, 20-year case engraved	18.00	21.60
In solid 14k gold case, 14 dwt		36.00
In solid coin silver (3 oz.) case	12.70	12.95

OFFER NO. 2.

A full (15) jewelled Waltham or Elgin nickel movement, patent regulator, compensation balance, safety pinion, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, 4 pairs jewels in settings, cased as follows:

	Open face.	Hunting.
In nickel silver case	$11.45	
In gold filled 15-year case, engraved	17.65	$21.15
In 14k gold filled 20-year case	20.00	23.50
In 14k gold filled 20-year case engraved	22.40	25.90
In solid 14k gold case, 40 dwt		39.90
In solid coin silver (3 oz.) case	17.40	17.65

OFFER NO. 3.

A full (15) jewelled movement, from one of the great factories at Waltham or Elgin, adjusted at the factory to heat, cold and position, full nickel compensation balance, patent safety pinion, Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form. Upon this movement time and money have been literally squandered to bring it to perfection. This movement comes cased as follows:

	Open face.	Hunting.
In nickel silver case	$15.00	
In gold filled 15-year case, engraved	21.15	$24.70
In gold filled 20-year case	23.50	27.10
In gold filled 20-year case, engraved	25.90	29.50
In solid 14k. gold case, 40 dwt.		43.00
In solid coin silver (3-oz.) case	20.90	21.15

LADIES' WATCHES.

Offer No. 4.

A handsome movement, ladies' size, 7 jewels compensation balance and safety pinion, from one of the great factories at Waltham or Elgin, cased as follows:

	Hunting.
In gold-filled case, guaranteed 15 years, engraved	$15.30
In 14k. gold-filled 20-year case	15.90
In 14k. gold-filled 20-year case, engraved	18.00
In solid gold, 14k., 17½ to 19 dwt. case, engraved	24.00

Offer No. 5.

A magnificent 13-jewelled movement (3 prs. in settings), with compensation balance and all other improvements, cased as follows:

	Hunting.
In gold-filled 15-year case, engraved	$18.90
In 14k. gold-filled 20-year case	20.60
In 14k. gold-filled 20-year case, engraved	22.70
In solid gold, 14k., 17½ to 19 dwt. case, engraved	28.00

The demand for watch chains has made it easier to supply than to refuse it. After the examination of a large number of styles and qualities the following chains have been selected: They are all of genuine rolled gold, and they are made by rolling solid plates of gold around a piece of wire, which is then drawn out to the size wanted for the chain. The genuine rolled plate wears for years, but the market is flooded with cheap imitations in electroplate and fire gilt that must be avoided.

No. 1 is a men's chain, with twisted open links, known as a "trace chain." It has a beautiful bar and an attachment for a charm, sent by mail for $1.50.

No. 2 is a men's chain with links twisted closely together, known as a 'curb chain." It also has an attachment for a charm, and is a very showy chain indeed. Sent by mail for $2.50.

No. 3 is a ladies' fob-chain, with close links and pendant in the shape of a berry made of gold beads. Sent by mail for $1.95.

No. 4 is like No. 3, with pendant in the shape of a cube made of golden lace work. Sent by mail for $1.85.

No. 5 is a ladies' fob-chain made of woven wire, with pendant in the shape of an open fan. Sent by mail for $2.35.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

(1) In ordering, give number of offer and state whether you wish open-face or hunting case, men's or ladies' size; also state price. Order chains on a separate slip.

(2) This offer is open only to subscribers. Any subscriber to THE WEEKLY GLOBE may buy all the watches he wishes for himself or his friends.

(3) No subscription is included in the price paid.

(4) Every watch sent out will be in perfect order. If it is damaged in the mails, send it back within 24 hours and it will be repaired free of charge.

(5) It will take from 3 to 10 days to fill each order.

(6) Every Watch and Chain delivered at your Post Office free on receipt of price.

Send all orders to

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1891.

Globe Pocket Calendar.

✠ DECEMBER ✠ 1891 ✠

Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Moon's Phases
		1	2	3	4	5	1 A. M. 6.45
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	8 P. M. 0.13
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	15 A. M. 7.53
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	23 A. M. 0.39
27	28	29	30	31			30 P. M. 10.20

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy per month, 50 cents; per year, $6.00. Postage prepaid.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE—By mail, $2.00 per year. Postage prepaid.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE—By mail, $1.00 per year Postage prepaid.

THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.,
242 Washington Street..................Boston
Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second class matter.

ANOTHER
BONANZA
OFFER.

For **$1.00** You can Receive

The Weekly Globe

Every week, from now to January, 1893. (Balance of year free).

TO CLUBS.

6 Copies now to Jan., '93 - $5.00

AGENTS

Will please take notice of above announcements, and begin to canvass at once. Sample copies free. Address

The Weekly Globe,
Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY TOWN,

To Begin at Once

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

In Spare Hours by Asking Your Neighbors to Subscribe to

The Weekly Globe.

THE GLOBE PAYS

The Largest Cash Commission.

Send for all the Samples you Need.
Send for Agents' Rates.
Send Now.

Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Philadelphia Farm Journal

—AND—

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

To Any Address for $1.10.

The Farm Journal is the leading agricultural monthly. Every issue contains, in short papers and condensed paragraphs, more useful and practical information for the farmer than several issues of any other agricultural monthly, or any agricultural weekly. The regular price is 50 cents. It costs only 10 cents in combination with the Weekly Globe. Address The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.

NAMES FOR SAMPLE COPIES,

If every reader of this issue, whether or not he or she is a subscriber, will send a list of 10 or a dozen names of persons in his or her neighborhood, THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be thankful. We will send a sample copy free to each. Write names on a postal card and address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

LICENSE AND INSPECTION ABUSES.

The disposition to extend the license system as a governmental policy of the nation is one of the peculiar tendencies of the Republican party, and it is closely allied with protectionist schemes.

The license system properly belongs to matters directly affecting the public health and morals. Where it is extended into a wide range of pursuits it offers a great field for favoritism and corruption.

With the license system naturally goes the inspection system, a scheme always utilized for distributing patronage and political rewards. Take the sugar bounty deal. To this is attached a provision requiring every producer to take out a license. He must keep a daily account of the quantity of material used, the juice produced, the average density, the name of the person or persons from whom supplies are purchased, and so on through a long list of specified items. These accounts are examined by appointed inspectors.

It is evident that under this system a great opportunity is offered for rich producers to bribe the inspectors and to crowd out small and uninfluential producers. In all its workings the scheme is calculated to play into the hands of monopolies powerful enough to have a "pull" with the administration.

Ostensibly for the purpose of securing foreign **markets for** American pork, a complicated **inspection** system has been established over meats. This system is naturally in high favor with the great meat producers of Chicago, Milwaukee, Omaha and Kansas City. Application for inspectors must be made at Washington, as the government pays the bills, and has already a small army of inspectors placed in office by congressional influence at salaries of $600 a year and upwards. These inspectors are mostly women recommended by congressmen.

It is easy to see how the rich packers and meat producers may be able to keep small concerns from securing inspectors, and without the inspection their trade is handicapped. Already some of the smaller concerns are complaining that their trade is being ruined because they cannot secure inspectors, and, while all the big operators are supplied, the secretary of agriculture replies that the appropriations are not sufficient to meet all the calls for inspectors.

This broad field for corruption and monopoly is inevitable where there is so much governmental meddling with private interests. Once establish the policy of governmental supervision and the big monopolies that have the money and influence in politics are bound to utilize it to squeeze out struggling competitors of small means. The scheme is vicious in its very inception, and properly belongs to the primary high protection policy of favoring special interests. It has already gone much too far.

NOW IS THE TIME TO RENEW.

Subscribers will greatly oblige THE WEEKLY GLOBE by renewing their subscriptions this month. This will save the resetting of their names, which otherwise must be done, as all subscriptions expiring with the year will be discontinued. When a name has to be reset, the rush of January business may cause an irregularity in the receipt of the first January issue.

Of course you will renew, for THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be indispensable to you and all your friends in 1892.

QUESTIONS OUR CONGRESSMEN CAN'T ANSWER.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat called out its class in history the other day. They were picked pupils, and considered very smart scholars, but they didn't know their lessons. Most of them "flunked" outright. They either couldn't or wouldn't reply to the queries propounded by their journalistic teacher.

The Globe-Democrat prepared a series of twelve simple questions, and propounded them to the President and his cabinet, to the judges of the Supreme Court, to the senators and representatives and to the departmental officials. The questions looked very easy, but there was only one man, and he was T. H. MCKEE, superintendent of the House document room, who could answer them.

That the reader may see how much more intelligent he is than the average member of Congress, I am going to quote the list of questions entire. See how easy they are:

1. How old was George Washington at the time of his retirement, after having served eight years as president?
2. How many offices were included in the cabinet of George Washington, and what were they?
3. How long did Thomas Jefferson live after the close of his second presidential term?
4. When was the Navy Department created, and who was the first secretary of the navy?
5. When was the postmaster general made a cabinet office, and who was the first postmaster general who was also a cabinet officer?
6. When was the Interior Department created and who was the first secretary of the interior?
7. Who was the first chief justice of the United States?
8. What chief justice of the United States served, the longest period, and how long did he serve?
9. What speaker of the House of Representatives served the longest in that capacity, and how long did he serve?
10. How many ex-presidents of the United States died on the Fourth of July, and who were they?
11. Had any president of the United States, previous to his election to that office, been speaker of the House of Representatives? Give name or names.
12. Who was the first speaker of the House of Representatives.
13. When were the first 10 amendments to the Constitution adopted?
14. What article of the Constitution of the United States prescribes the method of choosing a president by electors?

These questions look very easy, but I fancy that the average man, after he has examined them carefully, will find that he is almost as ignorant of their proper answers as the average congressman was found to be. I have looked them over carefully and find I can answer, off hand, only three of them, Nos. 7, 10 and 11.

If the Globe-Democrat was looking for correct answers to these historical conundrums it went to the wrong place. It should have carried them to a grammar school, and presented them to pupils between 12 and 16. They could have answered them better than congressmen, and there is no disrespect for our members of Congress implied in this statement. For the best educated man is not the man who knows the most facts.

Facts are good things, and so is lumber; but lumber stacked in a lumber yard is only useless, unsightly dead wood waiting for a purchaser. So unused facts stored in the brain only serve to clutter the intellect and make a dusty lumber room of the mind. The human cranium is a shapely dome, designed to cover more valuable material than mere facts.

A man may fail to remember who was the first secretary of the navy, and still lead a very useful life. He may have forgotten, and may never have known, how many offices were included in George Washington's cabinet, and still not be an utter failure. He may live to fourscore years without knowing what chief justice of the United States served the longest, and still find, on the whole, that life is worth living. And he may get a good deal of fun out of this existence and never find out in all his life how many ex-presidents of the United States died on the Fourth of July.

There were doubtless congressmen interviewed by the Globo-Democrat who didn't know how long THOMAS JEFFERSON lived after the close of his second presidential term who may nevertheless be relied upon as patriots, and who will yet serve their country well by helping to repeal the McKinley bill. No congressman should resign his seat in shame and chagrin because he was unable to tell who was the first speaker of the House of Representatives. He is not, for this reason, totally incapacitated from serving his country occasionally, and drawing his salary all the time.

There have been several statesmen who have served the country with a considerable degree of faithfulness who could not pass the entrance examination of the Boston high school. GEORGE WASHINGTON himself was more successful in founding a nation than he was in mastering the spelling book. Gen. JACKSON, at the battle of New Orleans, was able to defeat the British soldiers who defeated NAPOLEON, and yet when JACKSON wrestled with the English grammar he was frequently thrown flat upon his back. He did as much as any man of his day for the development of the country, and yet he always called it devil*opement*. I have seen an autograph letter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN with the word "balance" spelt with two l's. But, in view of what he has done, if he had spelt it with three, we would all have freely and fully forgiven him.

Our system of education has been too much a Gradgrind glorification of facts. What is the good of memorizing a limitless chaos of facts when they can all be found, arranged in their alphabetical stalls, in the Encyclopedia Britannica and purchased just now by all GLOBE readers for ten cents a day?

The human skull is only a few inches in diameter, and the little apartment reserved for the memory should occupy only a small portion of this limited space. But too often our system of education has made the human brain a barn of one room, instead of a palace of many well-furnished apartments.

When a youth gets out of school his first work is to put new partitions into his intellect and haul out most of the lumber. He knows the exact date of the reign of TIGLATH-PILESER II., and the exact age of SARDANAPALUS when he ascended the throne, but he finds that the impartment of these facts is no consolation to his boarding-mistress. So he begins to forget things as rapidly as possible, and after he has forgotten everything but his own birthday and the day when the rent comes due, he is about ready to enter upon a life of usefulness and possible eminence.

So I am glad for one that our congressmen, as a whole, could not answer the Globe-Democrat's questions. A man can never be truly wise until he has forgotten an infinite amount of memorized rubbish. A man whose memory bulges out on all the four sides of his skull has no room for reason, will or imagination; and a man without reason, will or imagination is a walking automaton, even if he can repeat the whole table of logarithms and say the Constitution backwards.

It is not what a man remembers, but what he does that makes him a success; and since the present Congress has failed so generally to answer the Globe-Democrat's conundrums, we may reasonably have faith that it is going to do something memorable during the present session. It has the sympathy, born of a common ignorance, of its

UNCLE DUDLEY.

THE PAPER FOR FARMERS.

A special department for farmers, entitled Co-operative Farming, will hereafter appear every week. It is another feature illustrative of THE WEEKLY GLOBE'S purpose to make not only an indispensable family journal, but a family journal so comprehensive in features for all members of the family that it will combine, in one low-priced weekly, what readers cannot now secure without taking two or three weeklies.

You will find all the reading matter you need in one weekly in THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

Examine carefully the features of this issue.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The President in his message asks whether the States that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method (of choosing president and vice-president by means of electoral colleges) ought not to secure by a constitutional amendment a practice which has had the approval of all.

This practice certainly has had the approval of all the States in the past, but for many years there has been a widely-growing dissatisfaction with it. In several instances it has not done what it was created to do, viz., selected the president and vice-president whom the people have chosen by a majority of their votes. It is not strange that President HARRISON should be prejudiced in favor of the electoral system, for by this system he himself was made President contrary to the expressed will of the people.

If any system of electing a president is to be perpetuated by a constitutional amendment, it should not be a system whose defects have been demonstrated so repeatedly as our present electoral system.

The President's suggestion, coming at a time when very general dissatisfaction prevails against the present method of electing a president, is especially untimely. A suggestion to modify, or alter altogether, the electoral system would be much more acceptable to the people. The fact is the people desire to elect the president themselves, and they would like to see a constitutional safeguard adopted by which it would be made impossible to thwart their expressed will.

The President is trying to row against the current of popular sentiment on this matter.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As a whole, Mr. HARRISON'S message to Congress is of a phenomenally prosy character. The President contents himself, for the most part, with rehearsing the dryest statistics of departments that are contained in the reports already made by his secretaries.

But what else could he do? The whole country knows that Mr. HARRISON is not an originator of policies. When he has rehearsed the suggestions of his various cabinet officers, he has in fact realized all that the country had a right to expect of him.

What the message says about the navy is gratifying, so far as it goes. All Americans will hear with pleasure that the policy begun so admirably by President CLEVELAND and Secretary WHITNEY is being carried on so energetically by the HARRISON administration.

As to Chili, the President tells the country no news, nor could he well do so, after the complete manner in which the daily press has chronicled events in the South American republic. The administration seems to have taken a proper and dignified attitude in the Chilian troubles. In protecting the rights of Americans and the honor of the American flag it has the warm support of citizens of all parties.

There is really little to be said of the message in general, except that it is a mild, harmless resume of the condition of the country at the present time, with some recommendations, generally in the plane of Harrisonian mediocrity, and more than once or twice suggesting HOLMES' lines to the Katydid, which

> Says an undisputed thing
> In such a solemn way.

Mr. HARRISON repeats some well-worn platitudes on protection. As to silver, he makes a plea for a fair trial of the existing law, which bears his signature. Under this law the country is being rapidly carried to a mono-metallic basis. Mr. HARRISON'S plea for the law will, of course, be received by the business interests of the country with impatience and disgust.

What the President has to say concerning the baneful influence of "gerrymandering" is neither new nor striking, nor of any perceptibly practical value. Coming from the official head of a party which has held power now for three presidential terms (counting from 1876) on the strength of a flagrant series of miscellaneous outrages on the purity of the franchise, Mr. HARRISON'S suggestions on this matter may be regarded as a very "nervy" contribution to the political humor of the period.

Undoubtedly, the President is correct in saying that one of our chief national dangers is the suppression or perversion of the popular suffrage. It is undeniable, too, that this danger has been greatly aggravated, in recent years, by the unscrupulous character of the methods employed by the Republican party to secure the votes of doubtful States in presidential contests.

The gerrymandering of congressional districts is not by any means, as Mr. HARRISON seems to argue, the most prominen factor in this "national danger." The unblushing subscription of enormous corruption funds, and the shameless application of them to the direct purchase of votes in "blocks of five" is, to our view, a much more formidable threat against the purity and integrity of our national elections.

Nevertheless, the gerrymander is, of course, a distinct menace to honest suffrage and fair representation. The only quieting reflection regarding it is that, in the long run, the injustice of a gerrymander in one State will, under the law of retaliation, be counterbalanced by an equalizing injustice in another State. So that, in the final footing up the reprisals, it is very likely to happen that dishonesty has been so effectively checkmated as to vindicate the old adage, that honesty is the best policy.

A non-partisan commission, which the President suggests to consider this evil, might be of some service, provided its non-partisanship could be securely guarded. But with the experience of the last High Non-Partisan Commission fresh in mind, Mr. HARRISON'S proposition is not one that will promptly commend itself to Democratic favor.

Probably the best thing to be done to vindicate the purity and integrity of national suffrage is to drive from power, in 1892, the party whose recent acts and present tendencies constitute themselves their most serious danger.

SPEAKER CRISP IT WILL BE.

Upon the thirtieth ballot, after a contest marked by unusual earnestness and interest, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives nominated, yesterday evening, for the high office of speaker the distinguished Georgian, Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP.

There is no need of dwelling at length upon the ability or the soundness of faith that mark this chosen leader of his party. He has served eight years in Congress, and almost from the first took a leading place in the councils of his fellow-Democrats. An able orator, his voice has often been heard in debate. Upon the great present issue—that of tariff reform—he has spoken many times, but not once with "uncertain sound." He is among the stanchest and sturdiest advocates of the cause which the Democracy of the nation is pledged to maintain.

Judge CRISP is known as an excellent presiding officer; and there can be no doubt whatever that he will fulfil, readily and skilfully, the duties soon to be laid upon him. He has been chosen to his high office by the votes of his party associates from every section of the country—and the Democracy of the nation confidently anticipates that CHARLES F. CRISP will prove a worthy successor to his honored Democratic predecessors—KERR of Indiana, RANDALL of Pennsylvania and CARLISLE of Kentucky.

This has been a contest between men, not between principles. The friends of Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS, who stood by him to the last so gallantly, will now support with no less earnestness the candidate preferred to their own favorite by a majority of the Democratic members. Speaker CRISP that is to be stands with Mr. MILLS and Mr. SPRINGER, Mr. HATCH and Mr. MCMILLIN, squarely and unmistakably on the side of Jeffersonian ideas and principles. As the chosen leader of a great Democratic array he will receive, as he deserves, sincere and unhesitating allegiance.

The era of czarism, with its arbitrary recognitions and "vote counting," is over. Ex-Speaker REED, though now in a small minority, will find himself treated by Speaker CRISP with the consideration which is the due of every member of Congress, whatever his political opinions; there will be no turning of his own autocratic precedents upon his head. With Mr. CRISP'S induction into office will come a return to better methods and a larger freedom than that which was possible under the odious and discredited REED regime.

The Fifty-second Congress will begin its work today in earnest. Many will be its duties, weighty its responsibilities. Regarding matters of detail there may be differences of opinion. But concerning the noble cause of the party and of the people the great Democratic majority in the House will assuredly be of one thought and one mind. Speaker CRISP will lead a united and enthusiastic host to victory.

THIS WEEK'S BILL OF FARE.

Readers of this issue will find a good account of the contested election of speaker, with a sketch and portrait of Speaker CRISP, the opening work of Congress, and Washington news, official and otherwise. The doings of Congress will be reported every week.

JOSEPH HOWARD has discovered the "Secret of Youth."

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND says it must be either BLAINE or HARRISON.

There are two entertaining short stories, both illustrated, "Driven to Marriage" and "End of the Earth's Spirit," a Russian ghost story.

The women have some specially attractive papers. Boston hotel *chefs* tell them how to cook a turkey; OCTAVE THANET tells them how to make sauces. There is a bill of fare costing only $1.50 per week, contributed by Mrs. EWING.

Do you read the youths' department? Some of the best American authors write for it regularly.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, in addition to its features for farmers, women and children, has all the political and general news every week.

Now is the time to renew.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A CLUB IN EVERY TOWN

is needed to push THE WEEKLY GLOBE and Democratic principles, and it is now just the time to form clubs and get ready for active political work.

The Democratic party expects every man to do his duty.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE wishes to have a large club in every town where it has any subscribers—particularly in New England, where hard work is to be done between now and the presidential election.

It wishes a club in every town where it has no subscribers.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE must rely upon its friends to form clubs.

It is one of the easiest things in the world to form a club, and your little son or daughter can do so outside of school hours, if you have no spare time.

All you have to do to begin with is to send a postal card for free sample copies and agents' rates.

The cash commission is large and pays big profits.

The famous VAN RENSSELAER "patroon" mansion may be taken from Albany to grace New York's exhibit in the World's fair. No proposition has yet been made to transport the Old South or the Old State House to the exposition city, but the plan may be broached any day. Chicago wants all she can get.

HOWARD'S LETTER.

The Philosopher Never Felt Better in His Life,

But Explains How He Does Not Care to be Told He Looks Well.

Health Found in the Ability to Laugh Cheerily.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—It is not particularly pleasant to be told 20 times a day

"Why, how well you are looking.

"I declare it is positively amazing. I never saw you looking better in your life."

What's amazing?

What is the obvious inference?

The man, the friend, who salutes you is amazed because you are looking well. The inference therefore is that you ought to be feeble, you ought to look ill. We who have passed the meridian of life, who look back upon a third of a century filled with activities, ought, according to general idea, to be decrepit. We are on the down side of life, ergo we ought to be in apparent progress of decay. Our feebleness should be noticeable, our normal condition should be one of lassitude, unvirile.

Personally I don't like it.

An honest, sturdy ancestry bequeathed me a vigorous physique, a nervous organization, and, so far as I am aware, I am as well today as at any period of a tolerably pushing existence. If I have been told once it has been dinned into my ears 50 times within the last 30 days that I am looking well, and that they are surprised and amazed that such should be the case.

If I were easily and readily affected by what other people say I should instantly regard myself with apprehension, and begin to wonder if I had reached that point when ill health, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism and a general condition of upsetment were the proper caper.

I feel young.

Ergo I am young.

"As a man thinketh so is he."

Our newspapers are filled with charlatanic advertisements purporting to emanate rom philosophers who have discovered the fountain of youth, and whose little drops can impart renewed vitality to shattered frames and disordered economies.

They are all humbugs.

The Secret of Youth.

The secret of youth, what is it?

One night this week I sat in Daly's Theatre within three feet of a man not quite my own age, and whose fortune is very different from mine.

He is rated by gossips, who know nothing about it, at $120,000,000, and I dare say he is worth at least the greater part of that utterly non- understandable term. He is slight in figure, fragile, indeed. His peculiarly shaped and very small head is sparsely covered with a fuzzy kind of hair, and his long face is hidden by a well-grown beard.

He has the keenest intellect of any man I ever met. The popular impression of him is that he is utterly unscrupulous in dealing with his fellow man, and that dealing is his forte.

With that phase of him I have nothing to do, nothing to say.

I find him hand in glove with men of high character, superintending, indeed directing, marvellous enterprises of pith and moment, and I don't believe that any man, who is not honestly industrious, can, for any length of years, maintain supremacy even in the markets of the world, where shrewdness and quickness and alertness and expertness are held of more value than character, unless there is a solid foundation of manhood.

I looked at the little man as he sat in a stall, obviously admiring, as we all did, the stately Rehan, and studied the care-worn face, the restless eye, the subdued manner. While I was pondering the situation my companion touched me and said:

"Jay Gould has absolutely laughed three times."

And so he had.

And the change that came over his face was as marked as is the change upon the undulating surface of a field of grain when the sun emerges from behind the darkening sky and illumines the multitudinous fabrics from the almighty loom.

As the smile rested on his lips for a moment, his countenance was as different as it is possible to conceive.

His expression was happy, and instead of a prematurely-old man, with mountains of gold resting upon his narrow shoulders, beating him literally into the dust of wonder and apprehension, there was a much younger individuality, a cheerier, happier entity.

That's the secret of youth.

What is?

Why, the ability to appreciate, to enjoy, to let down, to laugh, ha, ha!

Oh, you men who take your business to your homes and toss upon the restless couch from night to morn, how foolish, how suicidal! Oh, you women, who worry and fret and nag yourselves into an early old age, how unnecessary! How disregardful of common sense you are!

Every child is born with the secret of youth in his heart. Circumstances overshadow it, accidents throw the vine of concealment over it, companionships deaden it and the ongoings of the world stifle it, but it is there all the same.

Precisely as the baby heads in the famous picture of the Madonna were on the canvas, although the dust of ages had obscured them and the increment of dirt so overlaid them that for generations they were unseen.

An accidental scraping of a painter's knife disclosed a hand, which led up to the ultimate unveiling of a perfect panorama of childhood's loveliness.

So, in every heart exists this secret, and perhaps my rough handling of human nature today may disclose to some despondency a hint, which, followed to its source, will unveil that choicest gift to mankind—the secret of eternal youth.

Eternal youth?

Well, the phrase perhaps is inapt, because eternity is an ocean so vast as to baffle all endeavor made by the horizon seekers.

Whether there are illimitable ages of existence before us, or whether the grave clod hides us until time shall be no more, we are not given to know.

Would that we were!

Would that every boy and girl in the 12th year were to be taken aside and told the fateful fact—life or death—an eternity of existence or a never-ending sleep.

As it is easy for the boy to tell what he would do with the vast wealth of a Crœsus, so it appears to be for our dearly beloved friends in the pulpit to tell us all about the inscrutable mysteries of divinity.

I believe mankind would be infinitely bettered were they to follow the precepts laid down by the founder of Christian religion, by Plato, by Socrates, and by the wisest of all the earth; but beyond that we absolutely know nothing, because we can prove nothing.

Instinct, intuition, hope, fear, ambition, each tells its separate tale, and the nations of the world come together on one focal point of understanding, which is, we know not whence we came, we know not whither we go, we do know we are here with duties to ourselves and to our fellow-man.

That's all.

So when we speak of eternal youth we are necessarily circumscribed by physical limitations, and we mean a continuity of youthfulness in feeling, which necessarily affects the buoyancy of the body.

Look on This and on That.

Given two men of 60. Let's look at them.

Don't think me impolite because I take men first. I am following simply the original habit. Adam had precedence, you remember, in the Garden of Eden.

Of these two men, one has devoted his life to business cares, anxieties, worriments, botherations and success, and at 10 years this side of the scriptural limit he finds he has got them all.

Now, mind you, the average man, with all his devotion to business cares, worriments and bedevilments, doesn't get them all, because he fails to get success.

The record shows that of every 100 business men 95 fail and go to smash, and genuine unquestioned success is very unequally divided among the other five.

But this man that we are speaking of has business success.

In other words, he has money, and it is dollars to doughnuts that in his desire to keep his money he is as anixous, and as nervous, and as worried, and as badgered, and as apprehensive, as in all the long 45 years preceding, when he was getting his money.

He has been honest and prudent and sagacious. His word is as good as his bond, and his bond is worth a hundred cents in every dollar. His name is a tower of strength in institutions where capital, discreetly managed, is looked for. He is quoted on the exchanges and is known in all the marts as a perfectly reliable and prosperous man.

But he is unhappy.

Look at his face. No golden output from our national mint was ever more clearly stamped with the impress of the Goddess of Liberty than this man's face is stamped with the impress of the devil of anxiety.

And his companion?

Well, his companion is a totally different man. He is the same age, but while the first feels as though he were 107, the other is amazed to find that the biblical record shows him to be more than 45, and there are times when he would swear that he wasn't more than 25.

His eye is bright, his color is good, a smile lurks very near the corners of his mouth at all times and under all circumstances. He has a nod for one, a cheery look for another, a grasp of the hand for a friend and a pleasant, jolly salutation for everybody.

He looks well, feels well, eats well, drinks well.

If his business ventures are fortunate, he is glad, never puffed up.

If his business ventures turn out wrong, he is sorry, but not cast down.

He finds pleasure in music, enjoys the productions of a playhouse, is happy in friendly intercourse.

Such men are not necessarily spendthrifts.

The late Horace B. Claflin, an eminent illustration of commercial sagacity and financial success, was one of the jolliest individuals I ever met. He was invariably good-natured, always affable, courteous and helpful. He set his sons an example which the worlds of charity and beneficence know they find pleasure in following.

People misconceive such characters very often.

An owl is very grave, and very solemn, and may know a great deal more than he is credited with, but if he ever has any fun, if he enjoys his existence, he is a most deceptive specimen of the Almighty's power.

He certainly never shows it.

It is just so with an owl-faced man.

He not only doesn't enjoy himself, but he hates the sunlight which illumines the lives of other men.

A jolly man is not necessarily a good man, any more than a taciturn solemnity is of necessity a bad man; but, as between the two, the one a sunbeam and the other a graveyard, the popular choice, it is a tolerably fair thing to wager, would be with the sunbeam rather than its contrast.

I know many men who are great in this world's affairs, upon whose shoulders rest tremendous burdens, who are as cheerful and as bright and as uplifted as the veriest boy at play.

It is a great mistake to think that because a man is a factor here he must necessarily be shorn of this world's pleasures.

No man can enjoy life who hasn't this secret of youth, this effervescent, always-bubbling-up condition of heart, which causes the world to seem cheery, sunny, under adverse conditions as well as under more comfortable circumstances.

It may not be born in you.

Or, rather, it may be born in you as a deformed child is born into this world without well-rounded faculties, and it depends upon you very largely what the outcome shall be. If it has never occured to you before, possibly it is not too late now to cultivate a happy cheeriness.

Be good-natured to your comrades, be affable with your friends, be accessible to your servants and your employes. If you are a servant yourself, remember that the secret of youth is to be able to grin and bear.

No man, known to contemporaneous existence at all events, has everything he wants in this world. No man yet was ever sufficiently autocratic and all-pervading as to be able to control the winds or the waves or the weather, or to tame fickle fortune at all times and under all circumstances.

So prone is the human family to distress and embarrassment and difficulty that the inspired singer wrote "Man is as prone to trouble as the sparks to fly upward."

That being the case is it not your duty as a parent, as a guardian, to warn your children of the certainty of coming difficulty, and to prepare them to meet the embarassments of life as sailors prepare their ship to meet the furies of the storm.

There is nothing like a laugh.

Even a laugh on your face is better than a dose of medicine.

What then must be a laugh in your heart.

What then if your heart is one continuity of peaceful acceptance of situations?

Women Have a Hard Time.

There is no question of it.

I don't know why it is, but it is the fact that from the earliest days they have borne the burdens, they have shared the responsibilities. Mentally they are constructed on the worriment plan.

Surely, physically, they endure pain and trouble and worry such as no man could bear. Yet for all that they might be, and in thousand of instances are, better than a glass of wine to a jaded body. They can be not only the companion and the helpmate but the cheerer.

As a rule they are not.

As a rule they kick themselves all around the block of despondency, and some of them find pleasure in being miserable.

They literally enjoy discomfort, and revel in an opportunity to unfold their wretchedness before the eyes of sympathetic friends.

I have no use for slovens.

Carelessness and recklessness are qualities that meet no commendation with me, but I have the heartiest admiration for a woman who has sufficient self-control to compel herself to look for the bright side of things, to take the world as it comes, and who has brains enough also to understand that even the "dearest man on the face of the earth" is very much lower than the angels.

Now this habit, which comes by nature to many, and which can be secured by all who will train themselves to it, produces an effect upon the literal physique.

The man who is everlastingly brooding becomes sour faced, and his body ages as his countenance lengthens.

The woman who perpetually nags herself and makes everybody about her uncomfortable, finds, as the years roll round, that the corners of her mouth droop and an indefinable expression of uneasiness and disappointment mars the beauty of her eyes, and all her body sympathizes with her countenance.

On the other hand, the man who is "out and about," as Brother Parker says in the Gazette—very happy headline, it always seemed to me—he who meets his fellow men with a smile, who enjoys the attritions of life, who sees the good while deprecating the evil, who refuses to be everlastingly occupying the stool of criticism, finds as he goes along that his fellows are glad to meet him, that unusual opportunities for enjoyment are extended to him, and that when embraced by him he is repaid a thousand-fold.

In his early old age he is where his friend and companion was in his young mature life. The old man, whose life has been a perpetual gradgrind, is unhappy, morose and faded.

The old man, who has met life as it came, shaking trouble by the hand as quickly as shaking pleasure, is, in his extremist maturity, younger by many years than his companion: not younger in his heart and feelings alone, but literally younger in his body, in his faculties.

Too Slow.

[Youth's Companion.]

Monsieur Calino was ordered by his physician to take a drive of an hour each day, and having no horse of his own, he called a cabman for the purpose.

One day he signalled a cabman, and got in for his daily drive. The horse started up at a painfully slow gait.

"Hold on!" said Calino to the driver. "I must get another cab. It would take me all day to ride an hour with such a slow plug as that!"



Creosote Is Dangerous.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Please insert the following for the sake of the little ones whose cases have come under my notice in practice, and whose sufferings I seek to prevent in the future, if possible. Parents should stop and consider before using creosote as a curative agent for their children's toothache. It is deadly poison and dangerous to the health of the little ones in hands of an inexperienced person. If druggists should use better judgement and not sell it at all for this purpose, when there are so many more simple, effective and less harmful remedies, many children would be saved the suffering and agony of a terribly and dangerously burned and blistered mouth and tongue. There are many free dental infirmaries in this city. A FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN.

France, 75,915; Great Britain, 58,142.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Which has the larger number of men in its navy, Great Britain or France, up to the latest account? J. C.

Conscription Act, July 14, 1863.

To the Editor of The Globe:

Will you please inform me what was the date of the draft riot in Boston at the time of the civil war? I have looked in a number of books and have also asked a number of people, but they could only give me the year it was in. By informing me you will confer a favor on a subscriber. J. F. D.

Disputed Title.

Twenty years ago S conveyed a lot of land to C. S then bought the place next to C, but afterwards lost it. Now S comes and claims four feet of C's land. Can he claim it? HIGHLAND.

If C has occupied over 20 years S cannot now recover anything. Questions of this kind can only be decided by having examination of records and survey of the land.

Over the Line.

A and B are neighbors. A built an addition as near the line as he could; B had the land surveyed and found that the house was over the line and two feet of the fence over in the rear. Can he hold it by law? ESSEX.

A can only hold what his deed calls for, unless he or his grantors have been in possession over 20 years.

An Incumbrance.

A marries a widow and she had a child. She does not tell A that she was married or had a child before he married her. Is he compelled to support that child? Is there any ground for a divorce, she being married under her maiden name? E. R.

No, he is not obliged to support the child. There is no ground for divorce.

Bad Dressmaker.

I worked for a dressmaker on conditions that after three months she would teach me the dress-cutting system. When the three months were up she said she was too busy. I stayed two months more, and she paid me $2.50 for one month, then she said she did not need me any more. I asked her about the system; she said she would teach me when times got dull. I know she does not intend to give it now; what can I do to make her? B. M.

You can sue her for breach of contract, but that will not compel her to teach you, and I do not know of any way except a very expensive one of compelling her to teach you.

Sold Pledged Goods.

I purchased an article from a party for $20, and after having it for about two weeks the party I bought it of was arrested and fined by the court for selling the article, he having only loaned a small sum on it. The article was taken from me and given to the owner by the court; is there a law compelling him to pay me my money back? If so what course will I take? as he has since taken the poor debtor's oath. If I cannot get the money can I put him in jail? CONSTANT READER.

You could sue him for the amount, but as you say he has taken the poor debtor's oath that would do no good. He has already been punished for the offence, and I think that must end it.

Wounded Affections.

Can I sue for breach of promise, my engagement having been broken two months ago? Is it evidence enough for me to have sent for a near relative to consult him on the matter at the time of proposal? Is not my own evidence enough? T. E. S.

You can sue. Evidence of relatives would be taken if they actually consulted him. Your evidence would not be sufficient unsupported.

A, B, C, D.

A buys a house from B and agrees to pay $6 per month to C, B's agent, until paid for. After a time A leaves the place and rents the house to D, who is to pay the rent to C and get receipt for A. Now A has written to D and tells him not to pay C, but to send the money to him. If A doesn't send the money to B or C can they make trouble for D? CONSTANT READER.

I do not see that they can.

Married in Haste Only to Repent,

I was born and brought up in Vermont, and so was the man I married. My parents were very much opposed to my marriage with him, so we left home and went to New Hampshire, and were married by the laws of that State. I was only 14 years of age at the time and did not have any certificate. Was that marriage lawful? If so, what am I to do to get a divorce. We haven't lived together for three years, he being in Vermont and I in Massachusetts. He is living with another woman. DELLA.

The marriage was lawful. If you lived together as man and wife in Vermont you had better go back there and apply for a divorce, as you have sufficient grounds if he is living with another woman.

Couldn't Get In.

At an opera house a public entertainment is given nearly every evening. My friend and I were about to enter the hall when we were told we could not go in. The advertisement for the show reads: "Free, no charge except for reserved seats, no collections, children under 16 years of age not admitted; one (1) child to each parent." Now, we were both over 16 and were respectably dressed, yet we were refused because we would not buy reserved seat tickets. Can we bring suit for damages upon the above statement? ROXBURY.

You neglect to say whether the whole hall floor is reserved or whether a part is open to the public. I do not think you would recover enough to pay for bringing the suit. If you had bought tickets and then been refused admission you would have had a case.

A GRAND COMBINATION.

The Mirror and Farmer (Manchester, N. H.) and The Boston Weekly Globe Only $1.50.

Both of above popular weeklies will be sent one year, free of postage, for only $1.50. THE WEEKLY GLOBE costs only 50 cents more than the regular subscription price of the Mirror and Farmer alone. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

"ALAS, THE CHILL, WILD NIGHT!"

[William Struthers in New York Home Journal.]

Alas, the chill, wild night!
It fills me with dismay—
Blight of the blast, and blight
Over my garden tossed—
Bitter blight of the frost,
Turning my gems to clay!
For this my garden was a joy,
Where gorgeous butterflies would toy
With the sun's pure, unstinted gold,
Ere ceased June's roses to unfold.
But now—the night, the blast!
Slaying my dear, last hope!—
Only forebodings cast
Their ghastly gleams, where grope
My hands along the walls
Of wind-beleaguered halls!
Yet here the gladdest laughter dwelt;
Here, vowing faith, gay wooers knelt,
As at Love's magic palace gate;
Whilst birds sang carols—mate to mate.
I would I need not hark
Unto the moan, the wail
Of this mad storm! So stark,
So cold my pulses grow!
My spirit *feels* the snow,
The sleet, the wintry gale!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Do you wish a first-class Waltham or Elgin watch? Do you wish any silverware? If you do, it will pay you to read the advertisements of watches and silverware in this issue, for you can buy of THE GLOBE much lower than you can buy of any of the retail dealers of your neighborhood. THE GLOBE enables you to save the profits of the retail dealer and other middlemen. Read the advertisements carefully.

DO YOU SUBSCRIBE TO A MAGAZINE,

—OR—

A Weekly Story,

—OR—

News Journal?

—IF YOU DO—

It Will Pay You Handsomely

TO READ

The Following Offers:

You can Secure your Favorite Magazine, or Weekly Story, or News Journal, in connection with The Weekly Globe, at a Price, for Both, that will Reduce the Cost of The Weekly Globe to 50 cents or less a Year. The Postage is Paid by The Globe and costs you Nothing. If there is Any Magazine, or Story, or News Journal, that you Wish and you cannot Find on This List, please Write to The Weekly Globe for its Combination Price.

No publication will be sent for less time than one year, and no order for a publication will be accepted unless it includes a yearly subscription to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

	Regular Price.	Price with Weekly.
Arthur's Home Magazine	$2.00	$2.60
Atlanta Constitution, Weekly	1.00	1.80
American Machinist	2.50	3.25
Agents' Herald	.50	1.25
American Rural Home	.85	1.65
Andover Review	4.00	4.30
American Dairyman (new subs)	1.50	2.05
Art Interchange Magazine	3.00	3.85
American Poultry Journal	1.00	1.60
Atlantic Monthly	4.00	4.30
American Art Journal	3.00	3.80
American Garden	2.00	2.30
American Agriculturist	1.50	2.10
Art Amateur	4.00	4.10
Army&Navy Journal (onlynew subs)	6.00	6.15
Book Buyer	1.00	1.90
Banner Weekly	3.00	3.37
Brainard's Musical World	1.50	2.10
Burlington Hawkeye	1.00	1.85
Ballou's Magazine	1.50	2.00
Bee-keeper's Magazine	.25	1.25
Babyland	.50	1.45
Boston Pilot	2.50	3.00
Boston Medical Journal	5.00	5.10
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal	5.00	5.85
Christian Leader	2.50	3.10
Critic Literary Reviews	3.00	3.50
Cleveland Weekly Plaindealer	1.00	1.80
Cincinnati Weekly Times	1.00	1.75
Century Magazine	4.00	4.60
Christian Union	3.00	3.60
Cottage Hearth	1.50	2.60
Cassell's Magazine of Art	3.50	3.90
" Family Magazine	1.50	2.30
" Quiver	1.50	2.30
Country Gentleman	2.50	3.10
Christian Herald	1.50	2.05
Courier-Journal (Weekly)	1.00	2.00
Chautauqua Young Folks Journal	1.00	2.00
Decorator and Furnisher	4.00	4.10
Demorest's Magazine, without prem.	2.00	2.60
Donahoe's Magazine	2.00	2.30
Domestic Monthly, with premiums	1.50	2.05
Detroit Free Press (Weekly)	1.00	1.90
Engineering and Mining Journal	4.00	4.10
Farm, Field and Stockman	1.50	2.60
Farm Journal	.50	1.30
Fireside Companion	3.00	3.60
Floral Cabinet	1.25	2.00
Folio (Musical)	1.60	2.00
Forney's Progress	2.50	3.10
Frank Leslie's Illustrated (Weekly)	4.00	4.25
" " Sunday Magazine (M'y)	2.50	3.10
" Popular Monthly	3.00	3.50
" Pleasant Hours (M'y)	1.75	2.50
Forest and Stream	4.00	4.10
Germantown Telegraph	2.00	2.30
Green's Fruit Recorder	.50	1.40
Gardner's Monthly	2.00	2.50
Godey's Lady's Book	2.00	2.60
Golden Argosy	4.00	4.50
Golden Days (for young people)	3.00	3.35
Harper's Magazine	4.00	4.10
Harper's Weekly	4.00	4.30
Harper's Bazar	4.00	4.30
Harper's Young People	2.00	2.50
Herald of Health, without premiums	1.00	1.75
Home and Farm	.50	1.45
Household	1.10	1.80
Home Decorator	2.00	2.45
Housekeeper	1.00	1.65
Home Journal	2.00	2.55
Indiana Farmer	1.00	1.95
Independent	3.00	3.55
Illustrated Companion	1.00	1.55
Iowa Homestead	2.00	2.60
Irish World	2.50	3.10
Journal of Microscopy	1.00	1.75
Ladies' World (no premium)	.35	1.25
Life (humorons weekly)	5.00	5.00
Locomotive Engineer	1.00	1.85
Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal	1.00	1.80
Lippincott's Magazine	3.00	3.30
Littell's Living Age	8.00	8.00
Magazine American History	5.00	5.10
Manchester Mirror and Farmer	1.00	1.50
Mining Record	3.00	3.30
North American Review	5.00	5.10
Nation	3.00	3.75
N. Y. Fashion Bazar	3.00	3.60
Nursery	1.50	2.20
N. Y. Critic	3.00	3.50
N. Y. Ledger	3.00	3.30
N. Y. Weekly Post	1.00	1.75
N. Y. Weekly World	1.00	1.80
N. Y. Weekly Sun	1.00	1.80
N. Y. Weekly Herald	1.00	1.80
N. Y. Weekly	3.00	3.30
N. Y. Sportsman	3.00	3.00
New Princeton Review	3.00	3.50
New York Witness	1.00	1.90
Our Little Men and Women	1.00	1.80
Ohio Farmer	1.00	1.95
Puck (the best comic weekly)	5.00	5.00
Phrenological Journal, without pre.	2.00	2.55
Pansy	1.00	1.80
Phrenological Journal, with prem.	2.15	2.70
Practical Farmer	2.00	2.10
Prairie Farmer	2.00	2.50
Peterson's Lady's Magazine	2.00	2.60
Popular Science News	1.00	1.85
Popular Science Monthly	5.00	5.00
Presbyterian Review	3.00	3.60
Philadelphia Weekly Times	1.00	1.80
Philadelphia Medical Times	4.00	4.10
Philadelphia Practical Farmer	2.00	2.40
Rideout's Magazine	1.00	1.75
Rural New Yorker	2.50	2.80
Saturday Evening Post	2.00	2.60
Scientific American	3.00	3.60
" " (with supplement)	7.00	7.00
Sunday School Times	2.00	2.55
Scribner's Magazine (new)	3.00	3.45
Sunny South	2.00	2.80
St. Nicholas	3.00	3.60
Saturday Night (weekly story)	3.00	3.35
Southern Bivouac	2.00	2.60
San Francisco Chronicle (weekly)	2.00	2.55
Spirit of the Times	5.00	5.60
The Republic (Irish-Amer., Boston)	2.50	2.75
Texas Siftings	4.00	4.10
True Flag	2.50	3.00
Turf, Field and Farm	5.00	5.00
Vick's Floral Magazine	1.25	1.90
Wide Awake	2.40	3.10
Waverley Magazine	4.00	4.50
Watchman	3.00	3.30
Welcome Friend	.50	1.30
Yankee Blade	2.00	2.00
Youth's Companion (new names)	2.00	2.75

We cannot send more than one magazine to one address. Orders covering more than one magazine to one address will be returned.

Always state with what issue you wish your subscription to begin.

We do not furnish specimen copies of these publications. Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Boston Man Identified as the Russell Sage Dynamiter.

Seven Days' Record of Events of More Than Temporary Interest

Briefly Epitomized for the Benefit of Many Readers.

It has been established beyond doubt that Henry L. Norcross, note broker, of 12 Pearl st., Boston, who resided with his parents on Sargent av., Somerville, was the man who caused the fatal explosion in Russell Sage's office last week. The last link in the chain of evidence that has been forged during the week was supplied by a letter found in the dead man's desk, in which the crime was outlined. The father and mother of Norcross have admitted the identity, and it is believed will claim and bury his remains. All the evidence points to the conclusion that Norcross had become crazed by financial troubles.

New York detectives were in Boston last week trying to identify the missing man as the mysterious stranger who went into Russell Sage's office in New York last Friday noon, and, being refused by the millionnaire, in a demand for $1,200,000, dropped a bomb which blew his own head off.

The detectives brought with them from New York this morning a trousers button and portions of the trousers worn by the bomb-thrower, as well as a piece of his coat and portions of his underclothing.

These were taken to his home in Somerville this afternoon and the household were thrown into the greatest excitement.

As the detective came out of the front door, THE GLOBE reporter went in.

The lady who received THE GLOBE reporter said that he could not see Mrs. Norcross, the mother of the young man, as she was prostrated by the terrible news.

She informed THE GLOBE reporter that Henry had been killed in a railroad accident, and that they had just received proof of that fact.

The proof referred to was the parts of clothing from the garments worn by the bomb thrower.

The underclothing was positively identified by Mrs. Norcross as belonging to her son.

But this is not all.

On the trousers of the dead man were buttons bearing the print, "Brooks, tailor, Boston."

The pieces of clothing were taken to Mr. Brooks' store this afternoon.

There it was positively stated that the concern had made for Henry L. Norcross a coat of the cloth presented, and also a pair of trousers of the same cloth as the other piece furnished by the detective.

The button was also identified as a peculiar one used by this tailoring house.

Henry L. Norcross, who certainly has not been seen at his place of business, and has not been home in Somerville since before the day a week ago on which the life of Russell Sage was threatened, is a young man about 28 or 29 years of age.

He graduated from Somerville high school about five years ago.

While in that school he was a remarkably fine student, standing almost continually at the head of his class.

Since graduating from the Somerville high school he has conducted a note brokerage business, at first on Milk st., but for some time his office has been at 12 Pearl st.

BETTER NOT BE POPE.

Rev. Mgr. O'Bryan Says Cardinal Gibbons is Too Valuable Here.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Bryan, of the pope's chamberlains, and who was sent by his holiness to settle an ecclesiastical dispute in Canada, and to represent the pope at the golden jubilee of the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick in St. Louis last week, is stopping with the Bouver family at 14 West 46th st.

A GLOBE correspondent saw him there yesterday. He was very willing to talk, and in answer to the first question regarding the health of the pope, said:

"The pope's health is very good. He is able to walk about, but the doctors do not allow him to do so. He is often carried when he might walk. There is nothing the matter with him. Will he leave Rome? Why, certainly not. He never had any intention of doing so. King Humbert is the one who must go. When Humbert goes, then the strained relations which have existed between the Vatican and the government for 20 years can readily be arranged by diplomats. I do not know who will be nominated for cardinals at the coming consistory. No, I do not think there will be another American raised to that honor just now."

The monsignor paused, and pushing his hair back, asked: "Why is it that the people of the United States, who are so intensely Republican, are always clamoring for royalty in the shape of princes of the church? Cardinal Gibbons is very popular with all classes of the people, and has identified himself so closely with your country and its institutions, and yet they now want him to be pope. The fulfilment of their wish would be the worst possible thing that could happen to you because he would have to leave this country."

THOUGHT IT WAS A BOMB.

Congressmen Scampered When a Steam Pipe Burst.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—A steam pipe burst in the southeast corner of the hall of the House of Representatives a few minutes before 1 o'clock today, causing a great commotion.

The House was not in session, but many of the members were at their desks and the floor was crowded with visitors.

The report was very loud and the first thought was that some crank had set off a dynamite bomb.

Members and others who were in the hall tumbled over each other to get out, but no one was hurt.

Several ladies were sitting in the private gallery and beat a hasty retreat.

PANIC AT WILLIAMSBURG.

An Alleged Dynamiter Arrested and Barely Saved from Lynching.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Jacob Beck of Newton ran up to Officer Voorhis, who is stationed at the Grand-st. bridge, Williamsburg, about midday yesterday and told the policeman that a man who was walking slowly over the bridge had tried to induce him (Beck) to blow up a New York banker. Voorhis ran after the man and arrested him. The prisoner, who was wild-eyed, short and heavily built, with shaggy hair and bristling beard, at first showed fight, but finally yielded and gave his name as George Landik, 46 Starr st.

At the sixth precinct station house his accuser, Beck, made a definite charge against him. He said that Landik had offered him and four other men $100 each if they would assist him in blowing up the banking office of Edwin Sander at 212 Broadway (Knox building), this city. He said he had nine pounds of dynamite in his possession, and could get plenty more.

Landik told the police that he was married and had saved $300. This amount he spent last summer in doctors' bills for his family. Then he lost his job. Before this he had bought a city of Hanover bond from Sanders, paying for it $72. He tried to sell it to Sanders for less than the amount that he had paid for it, but found that the piece of paper was practically worthless. Believing that he had been swindled, he returned to Brooklyn in great excitement, and spoke his mind pretty freely to some friends. But he denied that he had used the word dynamite in conjunction with Sanders.

The prisoner, heavily ironed, was put into a patrol wagon and hurried over to the Lee Avenue Police Court, the intention being to have him committed at once. The wagon attracted much attention as it dashed through the streets, for, in some curious way, the news had already spread around the town that a bomb-thrower had been captured, and the mob around the court house was imposing. The prisoner gazed around the sea of unfriendly faces in a frightened way, and crouched closer to the officers, as if for protection.

The court was closed, and back through the street the wagon dashed, followed by the hooting, yelling crowd. Williamsburg was excited from one end to the other, and had the mob had a leader it is believed that more stirring scenes might have followed.

Destructive Storm in Southern California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12.—A most destructive wind storm visited Los Angeles and vicinity Thursday night and early Friday morning, reaching a climax Friday morning, when the wind reached a velocity of 28 miles an hour. Mrs. Brown, living near Greendale, was burned to death, and A. G. Taber was killed at Norwalk.

Reports from Pasadena announce the wreck of several churches and the destruction of many barns. The Raymond Hotel has suffered serious loss.

All wires on the line of the Santa Fe are down, except a single wire east, via Barstow. Reports made by passengers coming in are that a number of buildings along the line were blown down. In Verdugo canyon and the Glendale a house was blown down during the night, and a woman was caught in the timbers. The building caught fire, and the unfortunate woman was burned to death.

It is reported that the old Mission church at San Gabriel was badly damaged by the gale. A number of houses in town were damaged. Reports from all points as far as San Bernardino indicate that the storm was general.

Notorious Talt Hall Arrested in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 9.—Talt Hall, once a member of the celebrated French-Eversole faction in Kentucky, and who has a record of having killed 90 men singly, was arrested here this morning.

He made a grab for a Winchester, but the officers were too quick for him.

Hall is the man who killed the notorious Turner, the leader of the Turner faction in Letcher county, Kentucky.

He also burned the town of Jackson when he failed to find Eversole there.

His brother is Jim Hall, who caused the Kentucky militia to be sent to the mountains.

He was once a deputy marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky, with headquarters at Covington.

He is a remarkably fine-looking man, and a fluent talker.

Hall will be taken to Virginia.

Brewers' Strike Impending.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Another great strike in the breweries of this city and the vicinity is threatened, and District Assembly 49 will lead the fight.

When the maltsters went on strike in the malt-house of Aldenberg & Seitz, North 6th st., Brooklyn, this week, a number of pool brewers, including George Ehret and Beadleston & Woerse, sent men to take the places of the strikers.

Several encounters took place yesterday between the union and non-union men, and arrests were made.

District Assembly 49 has taken a hand in the matter, and today an officer of the district will call on Alfred Seifert, secretary of the brewers' pool, and demand that these non-union gangs be withdrawn from the malt-house of Aldenberg & Seitz.

The secretary of District Assembly 49 said last night that if this were not done the fight would be carried home to the breweries in the pool. In this case over 1000 men will be on strike, as a great many of the employes of the pool brewers have been organized since the big fight in 1888.

Sentenced to Four Years.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Albert Hope, actor, poet and gentleman, who has been on trial here two days for forging a draft on the National Broadway Bank, was found guilty this morning and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Six years ago Hope inherited $50,000 from his father and went to New York, where he lived like a prince.

He was a prominent member of Augustin Daly's theatrical company, and his father, being a rich Kentuckian, he got into the swell set.

Mrs. Frank Leslie became his patron, and when Hope found his draft had been dishonored he said she would "pay him out."

He is wanted in Arkansas for securing $1000 on a fictitious draft.

He was arrested in Philadelphia for forgery, but was brought here on a requisition. Hope was a frequent contributor to the Century.

Chicago's Sparrow Killing Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Under the new law which went into effect Dec. 1, giving a bounty of two cents for the head of each English sparrow killed in the State, the slaughter of the little birds has been inaugurated with vigor.

The sparrow man in the county clerk's office took in 1572 heads yesterday.

Several objections have been made to the new method of exterminating the pests, the most notable of which is that made by John G. Shortall, president of the Illinois Humane Society. "The law is educationally vicious," he said yesterday; "it sets a lot of children to work to devise the destruction of innocent living creatures. No one who has the interests of the coming generation at heart can fail to view with alarm this new method of educating children to take pleasure in destruction and murder."

Bark Gen. Butler Lost.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 11.—The bark Gen. Butler, together with 1,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to the Puget Mills Company of San Francisco, and nine men, were lost about 100 miles southwest of Cape Arago yesterday.

The boat containing Capt. Parker and four men was picked up at Cape Arago last night. Second Mate John Willoughby was in charge of the boat containing the nine men who were lost.

Notes.

When the tug Escort was crossing the Columbia river bar, Friday, she picked up five men in an open boat from the Norwegian steamer Marie, reported Thursday off Nestucka with a broken shaft. They had left the vessel Thursday night, bound for Astoria for assistance. When the boat left the vessel she was forty-two miles south of the Columbia river drifting toward shore. Two tugs have gone to her rescue.

The secretary of the navy has received a cable message from Captain Schley, commanding the U. S. S. Baltimore, saying that, as there appeared to be no further necessity for the presence of that vessel at Valparaiso, she sailed Friday for San Francisco for the purpose of being docked and scraped. The Yorktown is now the only American war ship at Valparaiso, but she will be joined there in about ten days by the cruiser Boston, which sailed from Montevideo a few days ago.

Two thousand Italians left Hoboken, Thursday, for Europe. They think they can spend the winter more cheaply in Italy than by waiting here until the warm weather sets in and doing only occasional work. They intend to return in the spring.

Robert Shirley, ex-president of the First National Bank of Red Cloud, Neb., also ex-manager of the Farmers' Loan Association of Webster county, Neb., was arrested in Denver, Thursday, charged with the embezzlement of $20,000 from the two institutions.

The suit for infringement of patent brought by the American Bell Telephone Company against Samuel H. Kissam, Henry W. Whitney, Eugene R. Washburn and William C. Fowler was discontinued Thursday, the defendants having surrendered to complainants the infringing instruments.

The destitution existing among the inhabitants of Durango and neighboring Mexican States on account of drouth and the total failure of crops, has reached such a serious state that the government has been compelled to provide food to keep the people from starving. The Governor of Chihuahua has ordered 100,000 bushels of grain from the United States, which will be distributed at a minimum cost, or free to those who have no money. Thousands of the lower classes, who are naturally thriftless, are on the point of starvation.

Hundreds of people are sick with la grippe in Emporia, Kan., and many cases have proved fatal.

The legitimacy of the Masonic order of Mexico has been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Texas.

The loss by Tuesday night's fire at New Richmond, Wis., is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000; insurance about $40,000.

A wreck occurred on the Northwestern railroad on Tuesday evening, in which C. A. Storrs, a piano tuner of Elgin, Ill., was killed, and H. True, a fireman, was badly hurt.

The United States steamships Chicago and Bennington sailed from Fort Monroe Wednesday for Montevideo via St. Thomas. The Atlanta will sail from the same place tomorrow.

The residence of George Ammerman at Port Matilda, Penn., was burned Wednesday, and two of his children, aged 1 and 4 years, were burned to death. It is presumed that the fire was caused by the children, who were left alone.

Adolphus Chamberlain, one of the most successful confidence men in America, who was recently extradited to Montreal from Trenton, N. J., on the charge of forgery, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The governors of the New York Stock Exchange have decided to close the exchange on the Saturday following Christmas Day, but not on the Saturday following New Year's Day. The Cotton Exchange has voted to suspend business Dec. 28 and Jan. 2.

The court-martial appointed to try Major Throckmorton, Second Artillery, U. S. A., on the charge of issuing fraudulent pay vouchers, convened in New York Wednesday. Lieut. Loder's presence as a member of the court was objected to, and a continuance until Dec. 23 was granted.

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle is authority for the statement that the United States government has given a semi-official promise to Italy that its laws will be so modified as in the future to insure absolute protection to foreigners. In consequence of this promise the Italian government is said to be willing to regard the New Orleans lynching incident as closed.

The State debt of Pennsylvania has been reduced $2,538,352 during the year.

The office of the Wells Fargo Express of Shingle Springs, Cal., was robbed Wednesday night by two masked men, who covered the agent, F. C. Morebeck, with pistols, and compelled him to surrender the keys of the safe. The robbers secured only a watch and $90 in cash, and then fled to the hills.

At a late hour Wednesday night the jury in the case of Darwin J. Meserole, son of Gen. Meserole, who has been on trial in Brooklyn, N. Y., for murder in the first degree in killing Theodore Harbig, under somewhat sensational circumstances, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was applauded loudly.

A very satisfactory test of the new navy smokeless powder in a four-inch rapid-fire gun was made at the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., Wednesday. This was the first test of the powder. With a charge of 5½ pounds and a 33-pound projectile an initial velocity of 2100 feet per second was obtained.

Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, Indianapolis, and a well-known philanthropist, died Thursday, aged 48 years. He was at one time president of the National Association of Charities and Correction.

Mr. Charles Butler Evarts, ex-Senator Evarts' eldest son, died Thursday at Windsor, Vt., aged 40. He was in the class of '61 at Yale, but before he graduated he entered the army and went to the front. Since the close of the war he has been an invalid.

Mr. Joseph O. Glover, one of the pioneers of Illinois and a friend of Lincoln and Douglas in the stirring times that preceded the civil war, died at his residence in Chicago Thursday morning, aged 81.

Over 200 of the 2000 steerage passengers who arrived at the New York barge office Thursday, were detained on suspicion of being contract laborers.

The town of Pinos Altos, N. M., except two buildings, was destroyed by fire Thursday. Loss $100,000; insurance light. There was no water available with which to check the flames.

The Pennsylvania display at the Chicago exposition will cost $260,000. The State appropriation is $300,000. The State commission will recommend the closing of the exposition on Sundays.

James Weekly and Joseph McNevins were arrested in St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, charged with stealing $15,000 worth of diamonds from the trunk of a drummer for Peabody & Co. of New York, Nov. 18.

The acting secretary of war decides that the period of 40 years' service required to entitle an army officer to retirement on his own application includes the period of his service as a cadet at the military academy.

A natural gas explosion caused a $20,000 fire at Frankton, Ind., Thursday. Half a square of business property was burned, including George Sigler's drug store, Gras' hardware store and the office of the Frankton Leader.

The political question in the Union League Club of New York was settled again Thursday evening by the election of a nominating committee composed of straight Republicans. The vote, it is understood, was 446 to 216.

Eppinger & Russell's creosote works in Long Island City, N. Y., consisting of three large frame buildings containing a valuable plant of machinery, were destroyed by fire, Thursday, causing a loss of $40,000; fully insured.

A fire at Dodgeville, Wis., Thursday destroyed Rudersdorf's Hotel, the offices of the Chronicle, the Sun, the Eye and the Star, a blacksmith shop, a paint shop and several other buildings. The loss is $40,000, with partial insurance.

The brewery of Christian Schmit, in Germantown, Philadelphia, took fire Thursday from the explosion of an ammonia pipe, and some of the buildings were entirely gutted. Loss, $25,000; insured.

The telegraph operators employed on the lines of the Southern Pacific in Arizona and New Mexico are on a strike because of an obnoxious affidavit which the company has been forcing its employes to sign. By this affidavit the men swear that they will not belong to the order of Railway Telegraphers without consent of the division superintendent. General Superintendent Fillmore says that non-union men will be employed in place of the strikers.

A freight train, heavily loaded with holiday goods, left Marquette early Wednesday morning, and when three miles out, near the top of a heavy grade, it parted, and the rear section came thundering toward the city and made the trip in a very few minutes. One car jumped the track at Division st. and crashed into John Crowl's house, fully three rods from the track. The house was badly wrecked, but Mr. and Mrs. Crowl were only thrown out of bed and severely bruised. A second car and caboose were set on fire and were all aflame when they jumped the track. They brought up in a heap against the house of Alex Emerson and set it on fire, together with the adjoining residence. The inmates of both dwellings barely escaped with their lives. Several freight cars are piled up in splinters. The crew saved themselves by jumping. The total loss is at least $25,000.

Harry Miller, 22 years of age, son of the poet, Joaquin Miller, and his first wife, Minnie Myrtle, is in jail at Ukiah, Cal., under the name of Joseph McKay, charged with stage robbery. The Ukiah and Eureka stage was held up Nov. 15, 18 miles from Ukiah, by a masked man, armed with a rifle. The driver, at the robber's demand, threw out the express box. Miller says he was hard up, and, as there was no money in cutting wood, he thought he would take up stage robbing.

Even residents of aristocratic Euclid av., Cleveland, Ohio, are not free from the visitations of White Caps. Wednesday, W. H. Burridge's barn, at 361 Euclid av., was discovered to be on fire. Just previous to the discovery of the fire, a card was found on the doorbell of the house, on which was written: "Get your horses out of the barn. The barn is on fire. By order of the White Caps."

The greater part of the business section and about 25 dwellings of Ardmore, I. T., were destroyed by fire, Wednesday. The losses will aggregate $100,000, on which there is an insurance of about $50,000.

The treasury department has begun the payment of sugar bounties.

Oscar Weyruch, who wrote a threatening note to Conrad Harris, a retired merchant of New York City, has been sent to an asylum.

The Boone Paper Company's building, Louisville, Ky., was burned Tuesday night. Two adjoining structures were damaged. Loss, $55,000.

For the month of November the pension department paid 22,258 pension claims, upon which the first payments amounted to $2,865,833.12.

The Dominion Mineral Company of Sudbury, Ont., has sold its Blizzard and Worthington nickel mines to an English syndicate for $2,000,000.

The Court of Claims, Tuesday, sent to the Senate the findings in sundry spoliation claims submitted to the court under the act of Congress of January, 1885.

The John Dunlop silk mills, Paterson, N. J., were destroyed by fire Tuesday. They were occupied by six manufacturers. The loss is $100,000; partly insured.

The South Carolina House of Representatives, Tuesday, by a vote of 59 to 27, passed an act making the first Monday in September, Labor day, a legal holiday.

W. H. Dill, ex-president of the defunct First National Bank of Clearfield, Penn., has been arrested, charged with converting $25,000 of the bank's funds to his own use. He gave bail.

William Copperthies, a prisoner in the city jail at Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, ascended the iron stairway to the top tier and then jumped down 50 feet to the cemented floor of the main corridor. He soon afterward died.

A number of prominent colored people at Richmond, Va., have formed an association for the purpose of buying a piece of land in that city for a park, where it is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Gen. Merritt has sent his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Brown, to Tongue River Agency, Montana, to investigate the reported Indian trouble. Troops have been sent out merely as a precautionary measure, and no serious trouble is anticipated.

The grand jury of San Antonio, Tex., is in jail. Each member has hanging over him a fine of $50 imposed by Judge King for contempt in serving an attachment on him while on the bench. A writ of habeas corpus has been petitioned for.

W. S. McAllister of Mississippi, chairman of the national executive committee of the Anti-Sub Treasury Alliance, has issued a notice announcing the postponement, to a date to be hereafter named, of the national convention called to meet at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 16.

The inquest into the death of George Henry Stratton, who died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, after his participation in a fasting contest, was ended Tuesday by the jury returning a verdict that Stratton's death was due to alcoholism superinduced by starvation.

The British commissioners from the West Indies were in conference with Secretary Blaine for several hours Tuesday, with a view to establishing reciprocal trade relations with the United States. It is understood considerable progress was made toward an agreement for commercial reciprocity.

The most destructive wind and rain storm known for years prevailed on or about Puget sound during Monday and Tuesday. On Bellingham bay vessels foundered and life was imperilled. Six persons were drowned while attempting to cross the narrows from Stelacom, four miles from Tacoma, Wash., to McNeil's island, in a small boat.

Argument has begun in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, Tuesday, on the application of the interstate commerce commission, to have the court enforce its order made against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in what is known as the Coxe Brothers' suit. The outcome is eagerly awaited, as it is the first case of the kind coming before the court.

Four of Albert Andrews' household at Stony Point, N. Y., are suffering with trichinosis, contracted from eating some bacon brought from New York on Tuesday.

The cruiser Baltimore sailed from Valparaiso Friday morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone Outlines the Liberal Party's Coming Policy.

Chili Still Said to be Defiant—Minister Matta's Report to the Congress.

Anglo-Russian Interests Clash on Indian Frontier—Notes.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The committee of the National Liberal Federation this morning gave a banquet to the delegates from the rural constituencies who attended the great Liberal conference held yesterday at the Armorial Hall, Farrington st., as detailed in the despatches to the United Press.

The banquet was held at the famous Holborn Restaurant, and was largely attended.

During the course of the banquet Mr. Gladstone made a most important address upon the subject of rural reform, in which he practically pledged the Liberal party to advocate and earnestly push forward all the reform measures exclusively detailed in these despatches yesterday as forming the platform of the rural voters, or, in other words, the reforms they demand in exchange for their support at the coming general election.

The labor question had now assumed, said Mr. Gladstone, about the same proportions and aspects as the home rule question, because, he explained, the Irish farmer was really struggling with the agricultural laborer.

Mr. Gladstone claimed that the Liberal party would lay hold of the principle of county councils, and affirmed that it was the duty of the government to provide for the establishment of district councils, so as to bring self-government within the power of the labor classes throughout the country.

The great English Liberal leader also strongly advocated the passage of a law for the purpose of enabling the local government bodies to acquire and for the use and profit of the rural bodies to a much greater extent than now.

It was time that land they had so long tilled for the benefit of others should give them some real profit and permanent benefit.

The reform of the land laws was another point ably touched upon by the distinguished speaker, who advocated the abolishment of the present system of entail, together with greater facilities for the transfer of land.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone touched upon the question of the reduction of the hours of labor and said that he was in favor of reducing the amount of toil exacted from the working classes, but he desired that such a reduction should be made without any violation of the rights of the employer or the employed.

The principle of liberty must not be violated even in making these needed reforms.

Before an enforced reduction was made in the hours of labor Mr. Gladstone would like to see it proved beyond doubt that those who now receive low wages for long hours would at least receive the same wages for shorter hours.

Therefore, he said, much deliberation was needed before proceeding to even recommend legislation in this direction.

After some criticism of the government claim to have well administered the affairs of Ireland, a claim which Mr. Gladstone disputed, he said that the government should not be hampered in its efforts to provide even the smallest and most meagre form of local self government for Ireland as whatever form of local government they establish there must assist the Irish people in their just demand for their rights to nationality and freedom. (Applause.)

A free education bill received Mr. Gladstone's attention, who earnestly advocated such a measure in connection with all schools depending upon popular support.

CHILIAN AFFAIRS

Outlined by Minister Matta—Foreign Indemnity Claims.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A Valparaiso special to the Herald says: Foreign Minister Matta, in his report to Congress relative to the claims made against Chili by foreigners, says the government is bound in duty to administer strict justice.

The Chilian ministry, however, he adds, rejects all attempts to formulate claims which at times have been allowed in America, owing to the special circumstances under which the governments against whom such claims were preferred were placed toward those in whose favor they were formulated.

To countenance the present attempts would be to create in favor of foreigners privileges that are allowed neither by State nor international law.

By virtue of a mere fact that a foreigner takes up his residence in Chili it shows that he likes it, and that it suits him.

He would further wish to acquire the right to impose on the government an obligation to secure him against rainfall and disastrous events that afflict Chilians, as well as foreigners, and which are entirely due to a superior force as in the case of Aug. 28 and 29.

While there is no doubt, he concludes, that the claims of prominent British merchants are in several cases grossly exaggerated, still in the end the government of Chili cannot refuse to pay a large portion of the claims made for the sacking and looting in Valparaiso, Vina del Mar and Santiago, as well as for damages to the nitrate railroad and the detention of steamers.

The statement recently sent to the London Times by its correspondent at Santiago that United States Minister Egan had, during the recent correspondence between the United States and the government at Santiago, sent several insulting notes to Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta, which had caused a proposition to be presented to the Chilian Congress looking to the suppression of the Chilian legation at Washington, a proposition which had only been defeated by the government exerting its influence to the utmost, is unqualifiedly false.

The matter has not even been discussed by the government or by Congress, and all indications point to a desire on the part of Congress to continue the amicable relations which have existed for so long a time with the United States.

South Americans in London Look for War.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Among South American firms in this city there is a pronounced impression that war is impending between the United States and Chili.

That opinion is not based so much on the tone of President Harrison's message as upon advices from Valparaiso that leave no doubt as to the temper of the Chilians. A despatch received on Friday by one of the leading houses cautiously warned the firm here to look out for trouble within a few weeks, and to keep its business transactions within certain lines.

It seems to be in the air among the South American colony in London that Chili's greatest struggle since her war for independence is not at a great distance, and this sort of barometer has never failed heretofore in South American matters.

There is no doubt that Chili is negotiating for artillery and other military supplies in Germany. This is explained by the pretence that during the Balmaceda dictatorship the forts and their equipment were allowed to run down. But it is answered that, if the prospect was peaceable, there would not be such a hurry to restore the fortifications to greater strength than before.

Chilians smile when spoken to on the subject, but keep a close reserve. At the Chilian legation no information whatever can be obtained. This is very different from the situation under Balmaceda, when the legation was rather desirous to give news, true or false, to the public. It is rumored that both here and on the continent retired naval officers of good reputation have been approached on the subject of entering the Chilian service. Whatever Chilians may say elsewhere here they speak of the United States in a tone of hatred, and apparently feel themselves capable of defeating the Americans.

There is no concealment of this feeling, which is, as a general thing, received with satisfaction by the aristocratic English class in which South Americans move. It is but fair to say, however, that the British merchants with Chilian trade are, for obvious reasons, in favor of peace.

AFTER THE FUNDS.

Both Irish Factions Making a Determined Attempt to Control the Money.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It has just been learned that Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, has been served with a writ, as a surviving trustee of the Irish fund now deposited with Messrs. Munroe & Co., in Paris. The writ has been issued at the suit of Messrs. Timothy Harrington, John E. Redmond, John Joseph Clancy, John O'Connor, J. E. Kenny and Richard Laler, plaintiffs, who joined Mrs. Parnell as co-defendant. Mr. McCarthy fails to understand why he is placed in conjunction with the lady.

The plaintiffs claim, on behalf of themselves and other members of the Irish National League, that the funds of the Irish party have been lodged in Paris with Messrs. Munroe & Co. since 1890, and are subject to a trust in favor of the plaintiffs and other members of the league. They also apply to have McCarthy removed from the trusteeship and a proper person appointed in his stead. Mr. Timothy M. Healy, on authority of Mr. McCarthy, some time ago instructed his lawyers in Paris to bring suit against Messrs. Munroe & Co. for the release of the funds, when it was found that Mrs. Parnell had written to the bankers as follows:

As the legal representative of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, I claim the funds now deposited with you in trust for the Irish National League, and shall at once give the necessary instructions to have legal proceedings taken to protect my interests. You will hear from my legal advisers in a few days.

LONDON, Dec. 12—It is generally believed that the move made by the Parnellite members of the National League in making Mr. Justin McCarthy defendant in a suit to recover the Irish Nationalist fund now deposited with Messrs. Munroe & Co., of Paris will prove successful in preventing the McCarthyite faction from getting hold of them.

The National Press, the McCarthyite organ in Dublin, charges the Parnellites with having crushed out all chance of peace by forcing the contest at Waterford.

BAD TO WORSE.

Affairs in Russia Very Disheartening—Finance and Famine.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "Matters here are drifting from bad to worse.

"All classes are discouraged because of the half-heartedness of the measures taken by the government to cope with the famine difficulties. The consequences of the famine are only beginning to be realized. Merchants complain that the prohibitions of grain exports have locked up capital and that there is no circulation of money. The nobles are unable to collect their revenues, and therefore decline to pay what they owe the shopkeepers.

"Rev. Mr. Francis, the pastor of the British and American church, in an interview after his tour of the famine districts, said he believed that the full horrors of the terrible affliction were yet to be described. The famine was caused not by one, but by three bad harvests. Only the sympathy of the landlords for the hardup peasants prevented the distress from being heard of before."

Notes.

A terrible explosion took place Thursday morning, in the Freiking-Hoffnung pit at Hennsdorff, in Silesia, killing 20 miners and severely wounding a number of others.

There is no little sensation among the non-official organs in Berlin at the report that the government proposes to deal with extreme severity with those journals whose editors have allowed themselves to criticise freely the Emperor's recent speeches. All papers published in Germany are daily placed before the Kaiser, and it is now said that he is highly indignant at many of their utterances.

Two famous cafes chatants in the Champs Elysees, the Alcazar d'Ete and Cafe des Ambassadeurs, were visited by burglars Wednesday night. The thieves carried off a large quantity of small articles, but also took mirrors, sofas and other things equally as cumbrous.

Dr. Welti, president of Switzerland, has resigned, owing to the plebiscite taken a few days ago, which resulted in a majority of the electors voting against the government's purchase of the Swiss Central railway. Dr. Welti has also resigned his membership in the Federal Council, of which body he was the president. When the other members of the Federal Council learned of their president's action they visited him and unanimously requested him to reconsider his action.

There is much reason to suppose that there will be a famine next year also in Russia. The autumn wheat has been seriously injured by the rain, and it is very probable that the spring crops in many of the eastern governments will turn out no better than they did this year. Indeed the outlook in Russia is very gloomy, and every one is preparing for a very sad winter.

The cabled resume of the report of Secretary Tracy regarding the killing of the Baltimore sailors has created a sensation in Valparaiso, and is looked upon as indicating that the American government intends to pursue the claim for apology and indemnity. Americans in Chili are highly pleased with Tracy's report.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 498 to 118, has rejected M. Lafargue's proposal to grant amnesty to imprisoned labor rioters and political offenders. The Senate, in spite of the protests of M. Roche, minister of commerce, has placed a tariff of 25 francs on refined petroleum.

The success of the electric railway in London, connecting the city of London and the borough of Southwark, on the south side of the Thames, by a tunnel under that river, has attracted the attention of French capitalists to that mode of transit. A company has been formed in Paris and will soon undertake the construction of an underground electric railway between the Place Chateaudun, in the centre of Paris, and the Rue Marcedet, in the northern section, near the fortifications.

It is reported that the Reichstag will shortly be asked to consider a separate treaty between Germany and the United States. The object is stated to be to compensate Germany for the decreased receipts from imported grain under the new convention with Austria by assuring favorable terms for her sugar industry.

All Europe will rejoice at the words of the Emperor at the celebrated feast of St. George, in an address in which the Czar said that he was greatly pleased to note that the European situation had become entirely pacific. Although this language may not be in accordance with the exact facts, it is, nevertheless, encouraging, as indicating his majesty's desire to do what he can to postpone hostilities.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., while driving Wednesday at Hereford, Eng., was thrown from his carriage and died almost immediately. He was born in 1825. He had held many diplomatic and administrative offices in India, and in 1876-7 was envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary for Afghan affairs. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was the author of several works.

English naval officers are indulging in a gigantic crow at the expense of the United States over the report that the cruiser Philadelphia is liable to capsize, owing to her immense top hamper. Several are busily engaged in preparing articles for service papers pointing out the mistakes made by the Americans in constructing the Philadelphia which, they claim, will be a complete vindication of English plans and workmanship. They point to the fact that the Baltimore, which was built on the original designs, is a complete success, and that the Philadelphia was spoiled, owing to the improvements made by the Americans.

Jaques Morgan, the explorer, has returned to Paris from his explorations in northern Persia, Laristan and Arabistan. He was accompanied on his journeyings by his wife, and, together they covered a distance of 12,400 miles. They suffered severe and prolonged hardships, and had a number of exciting adventures with hostile tribes.

Jane Wade, sister of the manager of the banking firm of Bawtree, Dawbay & Curzon of Colchester, Eng., which suspended payment Tuesday last, was so distressed at the news of the suspension of the firm that, while mentally deranged, she committed suicide by hanging herself.

The Italian steamer Calabria sailed for Naples, Saturday morning, with six passengers and a cargo. When off Sturla, not far from Genoa, it was blown up and sunk. There were 33 persons on board, including the crew. Of this number 21 were drowned, the other 12 being saved either by the Calabria's boats or by boats from other vessels which were near by.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused in military circles in Cairo by the report that the chronic disturber of the peace, and leader of the dissatisfied Arabs of the Upper Nile, Osman Digna, has again taken the field and is marching northward. The number of the troops that he has been able to gather for his new expedition is not stated.

The English Court of Appeals has sanctioned the sale of Savernake, the magnificent estate belonging to the impecunious Marquis of Ailesbury, greatly to the satisfaction of that nobleman's creditors. This gives to the marquis an income of £1500 ($7500) yearly and will place in the hands of the notorious Sam Lewis, money lender and Monte Carlo plunger, £100,000 ($500,000) loaned his titled patron.

The German world of finance has been startled by another crash among its moneyed institutions, and by the discovery that another, hitherto highly respected, admired and envied financier, has been embezzling money for a long time past. In this latest revelation of fraud, Adolph Albert, a prominent banker of Garlitz, in Prussian Silesia, had been declared a bankrupt, and an examination into his affairs shows a very poor outlook for his creditors. He is said to have embezzled over 2,000,000 marks, including one deposit of 788,000 marks. Albert is believed to be on his way to the United States.

Butler's Book Held Back.

The delivery of Gen. Butler's book will be delayed somewhat, as an immense amount of valuable historical matter has just been unearthed at Washington which the general desires to incorporate in the work



EDWIN A. DURGIN............Editor.
BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1891.

All communications, including subscriptions, intended for this department must be addressed to Edwin A. Durgin, lock drawer 5220, Boston, Mass.

Chess Divan, 150A Tremont st., room 7. Chess and checker players meet day and evening. All are welcome.

Solution to Position No. 1609.

BY U. M. PURCELL, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Black kings on 7 and 11.
White man on 18, king on 26.
Black to play and win.

7.10	17.13	16.19	18.14	9. 6
26.22	9. 5	13.17	23.18	5. 1
10. 6	13.17	5. 1*	14. 9	6. 2
22.17	11.16	17.13	1. 5	18.14
6. 9	17.13	19.23		B. wins.

Solution of Position No. 1610.

ENDING BETWEEN R. E. BOWEN AND D. KIRKWOOD.

Black men on 18, 20, king on 31.
White men on 24, 27, 28, king on 17.
White to play and win.

27.23	17.22	22.17	20.27	17.22
18.27	27.32			White wins.

Solution of Position No. 1611.

BY H. B. WASHBURN, BREWER, ME.

Black men on 1, 4, 6, 12, 17, 25, kings on 15, 18, 28.
White men on 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 27, king on 8.
White to play and win.

7. 3	28.19	3. 7	15. 8	13. 6
18. 9	27.23	12.19	3.12	1.10
19.16	19.26	8. 3	6.15	7.16

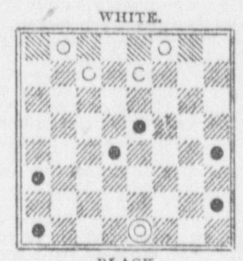
Solution of Position No. 1612.

See game No. 2777 at note F.

Position No. 1612.

Ending between Messrs. Heffner and Barker.

WHITE.



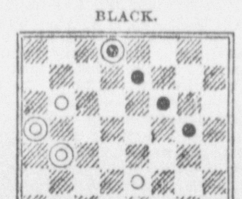
BLACK.

Black (Heffner) to play and draw.

Position No. 1613.

BY A. M. ENSIGN, NEW YORK, N. Y.
[Checker Editor of the Tribune.]

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

Position No. 1614.

BY W. TAYLOR, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.
[Dundee People's Journal.]

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

Game No. 2776—Cross.

BY F. TESCHELEIT, LONDON, ENG.

11.15	4. 8	7.14	1. 6	12.19
23.18	24.20	27.11	2. 9	20.16
8.11	16.19	14.18	5.14	19.24
27.23	20.16	25.22	27.23	16.11
10.14	2. 7	18.25	19.26	24.27
23.19	22.17	29.22	30.23	11. 7
14.23	19.23	6.10	3. 8	27.31
19.10	17.10	11. 7	28.24	7. 2
7.14	12.19	10.15	8.12	31.26
26.19	15.11	7. 2	24.20	2. 6
11.16	8.15	9.13	15.19	26.17
19.15	31.27	32.27	23.16	6. 9
				Drawn.

Game No. 2777—Kelso.

Played at the old New England chess and checker rooms in 1884, between Messrs. A. J. Heffner and C. F. Barker. Heffner's move.

10.15	26.23	6.13	23.18-D	22.13
21.17	10.14	15.10	16.19	31.22
15.18	31.26-A	5. 9	2. 7	14.10
23.14	2. 7	25.22-B	19.24	11.15
9.18	28.24	18.25	7. 5-1	9.14
22.15	11.16	29.22	24.31	22.17
11.18	24.20	2-14.17-C	5. 9	13. 9
24.19	7.11	10. 7	17.21	15.19
8.11	19.15	1. 6	18.14	9. 6
17.13	3. 8	7. 2	13.17	H-19.23
7.10	13. 9	6.10		

and Barker finally won.

(Var. 1.)

Mr. Barker in a previous game tried 7.21, but could only draw, as follows:

7.21	16.19	20.16	11. 7	7. 2
24.31	25.21	4. 8	31.27	15.18
21.17	11.15	16.11	32.16	22.15
12.16*	18.11	8.12	12.19	13.31
30.25	8.15			Drawn.

(Var. 2.)

1. 5	7. 2	9.14	15.10	32.27
10. 7	4. 8-F	10.17	16.19	9.13
14.18-E	2. 6	13.31	10. 6	27.23
22.15	5. 9	32.28	19.23	13.17
11.18	6.10-G	31.24	6. 1	22.26
23.14	8.11	28.19	23.27	17.22
9.18	10.19	18.22	1. 6	26.31
20.11	11.15	19.15	27.32	30.25
8.15	19.10	12.16	6. 9	Drawn.

NOTES BY MR. HEFFNER.

A—Stronger than 28.24.
B—Best reply here.
C—Losing move; 1.5 will draw, as shown in var. 2.
D—The move to win.
E—Probably the only move to draw.
F—Solution of position No. 1612.
G—If 27.24, play 8.11, 6.10, 9.14 and draw.
H—I send you this in answer to note by Mr. Tescheleit in game No. 2772 of THE GLOBE. This play is given from memory.

Game No. 2778—Fife.

Played between Messrs. H. Z. Wright of Boston and J. G. Lewis, formerly of London, Eng. Wright's move.

11.15	26.17	11.18	3. 8	14.18
23.19	8.11	25.22	17.13	17.14
9.14	30.26	18.25	1. 5	10.17
22.17	11.15	29.22	23.19	21.14
5. 9	26.22	8.11	8.12	24.27
27.23	15.24	19.16	22.17	19.15
15.18	28.19	12.19	11.15	27.31
32.27	4. 8	23. 7	26.23	14.10
9.13	22.15	2.11	15.24	31.27
24.20	7.11	27.23	23.19	10. 1
13.22	31.26			Drawn.

Game No. 2779—Cross.

The same players. Wright's move.

11.15	27.24	16.23	14.10	23.26
23.18	5. 9	26.19	11.16	30.23
8.11	21.17	3. 8	24.20	19.26
18.14	9.14	25.21	16.19	3. 7
9.18	17.13	8.11	20.16	1. 6
24.19	7.11	17.14	15.18	7. 3
15.24	25.22	10.17	16.11	26.30
22. 8	14.18	21.14	18.23	3. 8
4.11	22.17	18.22	10. 7	6. 9
28.19	11.16	19.10	12.16	13. 6
11.15	29.25	6.15	7. 3	2. 9
				Drawn.

Our Christmas Number.

Contributors who have promised matter for our Christmas number will confer a favor by forwarding the same at once.

A Nut to Crack.

The solutions received in competition for THE GLOBE prizes will be examined and the result published as soon as possible.

AMERICAN CHECKER REVIEW.

The Review Reviewed—Its Prospectus.

The following communication has been received, which we are pleased to give to readers of THE GLOBE:

On the 1st day of May, 1888, the first number of the American Checker Review made its appearance. The want of it, or of a similar publication in America, devoted exclusively to the interests of the time-honored game of draughts, was evidenced by the interest manifested in it by the checker-players, not only of this country, but of the entire world, who hastened to enroll their names upon its subscription books. Confidence, not only in the high character of this magazine as an exponent of the game which it represented, but in its business management was freely accorded when the name of Mr. Charles Hefter was announced as being connected with its publication. The failing health of Mr. Hefter and his increased business cares forced his retirement from the Review, after having placed it in a position and under a management that promised continued success. The publisher, Mr. Percy Roberts, from causes not related to his connection with the Review, became financially embarrassed, and Mr. Arthur T. Murray took his place.

In a short time thereafter, when No. 5 of volume 3 was in type, the Review, its subscription list and checker library, together with No. 5, were destroyed by fire.

An ardent lover of the game, a member of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club, purchased a new outfit for the Review, and installed Mr. James P. Reed as editor and publisher. His duties were, first, to bring out the editions to complete volume 3, beginning with No. 6, No. 5 having, as stated, been destroyed by fire, so the subscribers would receive their just dues.

This issue, No. 12, completes the volume, and pays the debt to subscribers—at the expense of the above-mentioned "ardent lover of the game," who was solely actuated by a desire that no short-comings could be charged to the fraternity in Chicago, and that Mr. Reed might have an opportunity, not only to improve himself, but to improve others, by a display of his recognized genius through the columns of the magazine.

How well the end has been attained it is unnecessary to comment upon. Let every one think of these things as he sees fit. It is enough to say that the connections of Mr. Reed with the Review are severed. To go into explanations would be painful.

The writer, after earnest solicitation by men who want the Review to live and continue the good work so auspiciously begun more than three years ago, and, influenced by the hope of receiving valued assistance from all checker players, has undertaken the publication of the Review and its editorial and business managements. Arrangements are being perfected for an editorial staff of experts, whose contributions will be full of interest and profit to all lovers of the game.

The Review will be published regularly and promptly on the first day of every month. It will be enlarged to 16 pages. The subscription price will be $1.50 for 12 numbers, payable in advance. Single copies 15 cents. The next number will be No. 1 of vol. 4, and will be published Jan. 1, 1892.

All of the numbers of this volume, three (except No. 5, destroyed by fire, as stated), will be forwarded to subscribers who may have been missed in the making up of a new subscription list, and any numbers may be obtained to complete subscriptions in this volume without charge, except for the index, to be hereafter published, which will cost subscribers 10 cents.

In our next issue we will be able to make some definite announcement regarding the publication of bound copies of volume 3.

The business management of the Review has been placed in the hands of William E. Hyde, a gentleman in every way capable, and one under whose supervision our patrons may rest assured their interests will not be allowed to suffer.

In assuming these duties I earnestly request all checker players to aid me in the undertaking, not only by liberal contributions of games, problems and items of interest, but by subscriptions and soliciting subscriptions; also by promptly advising us of all past grievances, that they may be righted as far as possible, without delay.

Respectfully, JOHN T. DENVER.

Every man who sends his name and $1.50 may rest assured in the belief that he will receive a copy of the American Checker Review on the first day of every month for 12 months succeeding the receipt of his subscription.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. J. HEFFNER.—Please accept our thanks for your excellent games.

W. E. HYDE.—Answered by mail.

H. B. BURDICK.—Second double corner sent as ordered.

FREDERIC LANE, JR.—Will make inquiries concerning the parties you mention and inform you later. Your name entered on subscription for one year.

H. G. FISKE.—Please accept our thanks for your valuable information.

Flashes of News.

Interest in the game in this vicinity is gradually picking up. Old familiar faces are noticed at the Divan that have not been seen for three and four years

The final score in the match for the championship of Rhode Island between W. H. Wales of Woonsocket and H. L. Eddy of Providence is: Wales, 5; Eddy, 4; drawn, 3.

A match of 10 games for the Springfield, Mass., Checker Club gold medal was played at the club rooms on Thanksgiving day between G. B. Allen, challenger, and P. Muldoon, holder, with the following result: Allen, 3; Muldoon, 3; drawn, 4.

The Pittsburg papers contain a likeness and biographical sketch of State Champion Joseph Maize.

Z. Nichols, ex-champion of Colorado, has returned to England and is located at Sennen, near Land's End.

The following are Mr. Wyllie's latest scores:

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
South Shields	225	197	3	25
Sunderland	90	75	0	15
Houghton-le-Spring	77	66	1	10
Newcastle	268	250	1	17
Gateshead	150	128	0	22

Totals—Played, 810; won, 716; lost, 5; drawn, 89.

James Rennie, checker editor of the Toronto Mail, was recently elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Toronto.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Boston Stock Exchange..........Dec. 14.
Latest Quotations..............3 P. M.

LAND STOCKS.

	Bid. —Dec. 14—	Asked.	Bid. —Dec. 12—	Asked.
Aspinwall	9.93¾	..	9½	..
Boothbay	.12	..	.12	..
Boston	..	6¼	..	6¼
Boston Water Power	3⅜	3⅝	3	4
Brookline	4½	5	4½	5
Campobello	..	1½	..	1½
Cutler	..	..	..	1¼
East Boston	4	4⅛	..	4⅛
Frenchmen's Bay	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Maverick	2	..	2	..
Newport	.50	..	.50	.75
San Diego	16	19	16	19
Sullivan Harbor	.25	..	.25	..
West End	16⅝	17	16½	17
Winter Harbor	..	.25	..	.25
Wollaston	.50	..	.50	..

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Atch, Topeka & S Fe.	43¼	43⅜	42½	42⅝
Boston & Albany	200	..	..	200
Boston & Lowell*	176	..	176	177
Boston & Maine	167½	168	168	169
Boston & Providence	247½	251	250½	251
Central Massachusetts	16½	17½	16½	17½
Central Mass pref	33	35	33	35
Chi, Bur & Quincy	105⅜	105½	104¼	104½
Chi Junc R & S Yards	75	77	73¾	74½
Chi Junc R & S Y pref	83	84½	..	..
Cleveland & Canton	..	6	5½	6
Cleveland & Can pref	19	..	19	..
Fitchburg preferred	75¾	76	75½	76
Flint & P Marquette	26¾	27¼	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq pf.	82	83	82	82¼
Kas C. S & Memphis	..	..	30	..
Maine Central	..	120	..	125
Mexican Central	21	21¼	20½	20¾
New York & New Eng	38¾	38⅞	37⅝	..
New York & N E pref.	97	97½	97	97½
Ogdensburg & Lake C	..	..	..	6
Old Colony	164	165	164	..
Oregon Short Line	23¾	24½	23½	24¼
Rutland common	..	..	3	..
Rutland preferred	70	..	70	71
Union Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	41	41⅛
West End common	..	74¼	74	74¼
West End preferred	86½	86¾	86⅜	..
Wisconsin Central	17	17⅛	17	17½
Wisconsin Cen pref	..	..	40	..

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, T & S Fe 4s.	82¾	82⅞	82⅝	82¾
Atchison incomes	64	64¼	63½	63⅞
Bos United Gas 1st 5s.	87½	88	87	88
Bos United Gas 2d 5s.	74¼	74¾	73½	74
Chi, Bur & North 5s	101	101½	101½	101¾
Chi, Bur & Nor 2d 6s	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
Chi, Bur & Nor deb 6s	100¼	..	100¼	..
Mexican Central 4s	71¾	72	..	72
Mexican Cen 1st inc	35½	36	35½	36
Mexican Cen 2d inc 3s	20½	..	20¼	20½
Wisconsin Cen 1st 5s	..	91	..	92
Wisconsin Cen inc 5s	..	40	..	39

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1⅝	1⅞	1½	..
Atlantic	10¼	10¾	10½	10¾
Bonanza	..	.40	.40	..
Boston & Montana	36½	37	36½	37
Butte & Boston	14¾	15	14½	14¾
Calumet & Hecla	260	265	255	256
Centennial	11½	11¾	11¼	11¾
Dunkin	..	.40	..	.40
Franklin	14	14¼	14	14½
Huron	..	3¼	..	3¼
Kearsarge	10½	11½	10	10½
Mesnard	.35	..	.32½	..
Napa	..	4¾	..	4¾
National	1	2	1	2
Osceola	26½	27	27	28
Santa Fe	.25	..	.25	.30
Tamarack	155	157	150	153
Wolverine	..	4	..	4½

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell	199	200	198	199
Erie	43½	44½	43½	44½
Mexican	.85	.95	.85	1
New England	..	.50	49	..
Tropical	..	.35	..	.30

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Butte & Mont Com Co	..	16	15	17
Eastman Car Heater	..	2⅛	..	2⅛
Lamson Store Service	..	17	16¼	17
National Cordage	92¼	92¾	92¼	92½
Pullman Palace Car	178	180	178¼	180
Reece Buttonhole	12⅜	..	12½	..
Thomson-Hous Elec	48½	49	48¼	49
Thomson-Hous E pref.	26	26½	26¼	26¾

UNLISTED STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Cotton Oil	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
Bay State Gas	24½	25	25	25¼
Detroit Electric	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Fort Wayne Electric	12	12¼	12	12½
Fort Wayne El, ser A.	6⅝	..	6⅝	..
Illinois Steel	78	80	76	80
Illinois Steel 5s	95	..	..	..
National Lead Trust	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17¾
Sugar certific'ts com	89	89¼	88	88¼
Thom-H Elec, series D	7	7¼	7	7.06¼
Westinghouse El Tr R	12⅝	13	12½	13

*Ex-dividend.

Total sales today—Bonds, $174,747; shares, 16,290; unlisted shares, 1000.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

BOSTON MARKETS.

Produce.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

BUTTER—The market has been dull and quiet the past week and prices are barely maintained. Strictly fine grades of creamery butter are in small receipt and command 28c, while held grades range from 22@25c, but the demand has fallen off from last report. Following are quotations:

Nor. creamery, extra, 27@28; Western creamery, extra, 28@..; do, ex. 1st, 25@26; do, 1st, 23@24; Franklin Co. (Mass.) creamery, extra, box, 30@31; do, extra dairy, 28@29; Vermont extra dairy, 25@..; do, extra New York, 24@25; New York and Vermont extra 1st, 20@23; do, 1st, 19@20; Western dairy, extra 1st, 19@20; do, 1st, 18@20; Western imitation creamery, extra, 22@23; Western ladle-packed, ex. 1st, 20@21; do 1st, 15@18; Trunk butter, ¼ and ½-lb prints, extra, 27@28; Long dairies, 18@20.

CHEESE—The demand is moderate, but prices are maintained, there being only a light stock on the market. Liverpool quotations, 55s.

We quote: New York extra, ..@11½c ℔ lb; do, 1st, 10@11; do, 2ds, 8@9; Vermont extra, 11¼@11½; do, 1st, 10@11; do, 2ds, 8@9; sage, 12@12½; part skims, 5@9; skims, ..@..; Ohio flat, extra, 10½@11c; do 1st, 9@10.

EGGS—Fresh Eastern eggs continue scarce and in good demand, but the supply on the market is mostly from the West. Held stock plentiful and dull at 19@21c.

We quote: Near-by and cape, fancy, 32@33c ℔ doz; Eastern extra, 29@30c; do, 1st, 26@28; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 28@30; Michigan extras, 27@28; Western 1st, 26 @ 27c; Aroostook Co., Maine, ..@..; P E Island, 27@28; Held Stock, 19@21c; Limed, 20@21.

BEANS—The market is quiet and easy, as the receipts have been liberal and the demand slack. Improved Yellow Eyes move slow, and sales cannot be made at over $1.95 per bushel.

We quote: New York, small, hand picked, $2.00@2.05; New York, marrow, $1.90@....; New York screened, $1.60@1.80; New York seconds, $1.25@1.50; California Pea beans, $2.10@2.20; do, do, hand picked, $2.20@2.30, medium choice hand picked, $1.90@1.95; do, do, screened, $1.50@1.80; yellow eyes, extra, $1.95@..; do, seconds, $1.50@1.80; red kidneys, $2.00@2.25. Foreign Beans—Pea, $1.70@1.85; Mediums, $1.70@1.85. Dried Limas, per pound, 3½@4c.

DOMESTIC FRUITS—We quote apples and other fruits as follows:

Apples—Baldwin, No. 1, $1.25@1.50; Greenings No. 1, $1.00@1.50; Baldwin and Greening, No. 2 65c@$1.00; King and Snow, $1.75@2.00; Mixed varieties, $1.00@1.50.

Evaporated apple, fancy, 7@8c; fair to good, 6@7c; prime, 5@6c; sun dried, sliced and quartered, 3@5c.

Grapes—Western New York, per 5-lb basket, Concord, 12@15c; Catawba, 12@15c; Isabella, 12@15c.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, $5.00@6.50; Country, $4.00@5.50.

VEGETABLES—We quote the following current prices:

Potatoes—Maine and New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, $1.25@1.50 per bbl.; do, do, ℔ bush., 48@50c; New York Burbanks, 48c ℔ bush.

Sweets—Virginia yellow, extra, $1.50@1.75; do, Jersey, extra, $2.00@2.25.

Cabbage, Northern, $2.00@4.00 per 100.

Onions—Native yellow, $1.75@2.00.

Squashes, marrow, per bbl., 50@60c.

Turnips—St. Andrews, Ruta Baga, 70 @ 85c; White, Cape, 90c@$1.00 per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW.—Following are the rates for hay and straw.

N. Y. & Can., $17.00@18.00 per ton; do, fair to good, $....@....; Eastern choice to fancy, $16.00@16.50; do, fair to good, $14.00@15.00; ordinary, $13.00@14.00; hay and clover, mixed, $10.50@12.00; poor to common, $10.50@12.00; swale hay, $7.50@8.50.

Rye straw, $14.00 @14.50 per ton; oat straw, $6.00@7.00 per ton.

POULTRY—Turkeys, Northern and Eastern fresh killed: Choice large young, 15@16c ℔ lb; common to good, 12 @ 14; old, 10@11. Spring Chickens: Choice large, 15@16c; common to good, 10@13c. Fowl, extra choice, 12@13c; common to good, 10@11c ℔ lb. Green Ducks, 12@13 ℔ lb.

GAME—Partridge, 50c@$1.00 ℔ pair; Woodcock, 40@80 ℔ pair; Quail, Western, $1.25@1.50 ℔ doz; Grouse, $1.00@1.15 per pair. Wild duck—Mallard, 55@65c; Small, 25@35c.

Groceries.

COFFEE—We quote: Java padangs, pale, 25¼@26; do, Timor, 22½@..c; do, Ankola, 28 @ 29c; do, Holland bags, 22c; Mandhelings and Ayer Bangies, 29 @ 32c; Mocha, .. @ 26c; Rios, prime, 18@18¼c; do fair, 17¾c; do, ordinary, 15½@..c; low ordinary, 14½c; Maracaibo, 19½@20¾c; do ordinary, ..@18¾c; Bucaramanger, 20 @ 21c; Caracas, .. @ 21c; Languayra, 19c; Costa Rica, .. @ 19½c; Jamaica, 17 @ 19½c; Guatemala, 20¾@21½c; Mexican, 19½@21c; Hayti, 16½@18c.

RICE—We quote: Louisiana and Carolina, Choice, 6@6½c; Prime, 5½@5¾; Good, 5@5¼; Fair, 4½@..c; Rang on (duty paid), 4½@..; Java, 5@5¼; Japan, 5@5½; Patna, 4½.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Following are the current quotations: Raisins, London layers, new, $2.75@3.00; Muscatel, new, $2.50@4.00; Sultana, 11@12; Eleme, ...; Valencia, new, 7⅛@7¾; do, Ondara, 7@8. Currants, 5 @ 8c ℔ lb. Citron, Leghorn, 18@24. Dates—Persian, new, 3½@6; do, fard, new, ..@.. Figs—Layers, 10@22; do, keg, 8 @ 9. Prunes, French, case, 10½@15; do, Turk, new, 7@8c; do bag, 5 @ 6c. Lemons—Palermo, $2.50@4.50; Florida, $....@..... Oranges—Jamaica, bxs, $....@....; Sicily, $.... @....; Florida, $2.00 @ 2.50. Bananas—Baracoa, yellow, 90c @ 1.00; do, Red, ..@65c; Port Limon, $....@1.40; Jamaica, No. 1, $....@1.40; 8 hands, $1.35; No. 2, 66c. Walnuts, Naples, 14@15c; Castinas, 6½@8c; Pecans, 13@15c; Filberts, 9@10c; Almonds, 16@17c; Peanuts, hand-picked, 5@5½c; do, Fins, 2½@4c; Shellbarks, $1.50@1.75.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Following are the current prices for carload lots of flour:

Fine flour, $3.25@3.50; Superfine, $3.85@4.25; Common extras, $4.25@4.50; Choice extras, $4.60@4.75; Minnesota bakers, $4.75@4.90; Michigan roller, $4.75@5.00; New York, do, $4.75@5.00; Ohio and Indiana, $4.90@5.00; do, do, straight, $5.00@5.10; do, do, patent, $5.25@5.50; St. Louis and Illinois clear, $4.90@5.00; do, straight, $5.00@5.10; do, do, patent, $5.25@5.50; Spring wheat patents, $5.45@5.60 ℔ bbl.

CORN—We quote: High mixed, .. @ 71c ℔ bush; Steamer yellow, 70 @ ..c ℔ bush; Steamer mixed, 69c ℔ bush; ordinary, 65c ℔ bush.

OATS—No. 1 and Fancy, clipped, 45½@..c ℔ bush; standard, do, .. @ 45c; No. 2, white, 44c ℔ bush; No. 3, do, 43½c ℔ bush.

Fish.

FISH—Following are the current prices for the week past:

Mackerel—Extras, $30.00@32.00 ℔ bbl; No 1 shore, $26.00@28.00; No 1 Bay, $22.00@23.00; Large 2s, $18.00@19.00; medium 2s, $....@....; Large 3s, $13.00@14.00; Small, $8.50@9.00; Medium 3s, $10.50@11.50.

Codfish—Dry Bank, large, $7.25@7.50; do, do, medium, $5.25@5.50; Pickled Bank, $6.25@6.50; Georges, $7.25@7.50; Shore, $7.00@7.50; Hake, $3.25@3.50; Haddock, $4.25@4.50; Pollock, pickl'd, $2.75@3.25; do, slack salted, $3.25@3.50; Boneless Hake, 5@6c ℔ lb; Boneless Haddock, 6 @ 7c ℔ lb; Boneless Cod, 8@9c.

Herring—Nova Scotia Splits, large, $7.50@8.00; do, medium, $5.50@6.50; Labrador, $6.50@7.00; Round Shore, large, $4.50@5.00.

Pickled and Smoked Salmon—No. 1, Nova Scotia, $15.00@16.00 ℔ bbl.; No. 2, do, $13.00@14.00; No. 3, do, $12.00@12.50; Medium California mess, $12.00 @ 13.00. Hal. smoked salmon, $13.00@14.00; California, do, nominal.

Miscellaneous.

HOPS—We quote the following prices: New York 1891, 18@21c; New York 1890, 13@18c; Pacific Coast 1891, 17@21c; do, 1890, 12@17c.

Malt, Six-rowed State, 95c@$1.00; do, Two-rowed State, 92@95c; do, Six-rowed Canada, $1.00@1.10.

HIDES AND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Brighton steers, native packer, ..@10c; New England steers, green, 5½@6; do, cow, 3½@4c; do, do, bulls, 3@3½; Salted steers, ... @ 8; cows, 5 @ 5½; bulls, 5½. Calfskins—deacons, 40@45c; 5@7 lbs, 70@..; 7@9 lbs, ..@75; 9@12 lbs, ..@90. Texas dry salted, 7 @ 8; Texas flint, 9½ @ 10; Texas kips, 10; Buenos Ayres, 13½; Rio Grande, 12½; Montevideo, 13½; Cordova, 11½@14c; Sierra Leone, 11.

SALT—Quotations: Liverpool, in bond, $1.00@1.15 per hhd; do, duty paid, $1.40@1.55; Bostonian, $1.25; Liverpool, c. f., 85c@$1.00; Cadiz, in bond, $1.87½; Trapani, in bond, $2.00; Turks Island, $2.25@2.40 per hhd.

SEEDS—We quote: Clover, West, .. @8½c ℔ lb; do, North, 8¼@9¼; do, white, 15@16; do, Alsike, 15@16; do, Lucerne, 16@18; Redtop, West, $1.50@1.65 ℔ sack; do Jersey, $2.00@2.25; Rhode Island Bent, $1.90@2.00 ℔ bushel; Hungarian, ..@..; Golden Millet, $....@....; Common, do, $....@....; Orchard, $1.55@1.75; Blue Grass, $2.35@3.00; Timothy, West, $1.50@....; Amer. Flaxseed, $1.25@1.50.

STARCH—We quote: Potato starch, 3⅝@3¾c; Corn, 2¼@2⅝c; Wheat, 5¼@6.

TOBACCO—Following are the latest quotations: Havana wraps, $5.00@7.00; do, fine fillers, $1.10@1.25; do, good fillers, 85c@$1.00; Yara 1 and 11 cuts, 70@85; Fair, 60@75c; Kentucky Lugs, 3½@5c; do leaf, 6½@10½c; Havana seed fillers, 5@8; Conn and Mass fillers, 8@10c; do, binders, 12@17; do, seconds, 18@25; do, fair wraps, 25@30; do, fine wraps, 35@45c; Penn. wraps, 20@40; do, fillers, 10@20; Sumatra wraps, light, $3.00@3.50; do, dark, $2.40@3.00.

TALLOW—We quote: Prime, 4¾@5; Country, 4¼@4¾; Bone, 4@ 4½; Housegrease, 3¾@4; Tanners grease, 2½@2¾; Chip do, 2½@2¾; Naptha do, 1½@2; hard do, 2@5.

WOOL—Following are the extremes in prices in wool quotations:

Domestic Fleece wool—Ohio XX and XXX, 30@31c; Ohio X, 29 @ ..c; Ohio No 1 and 2, 35@36c; Michigan X, 26½@27c; Michigan No 1, 34@35c; Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana, 25@28c; Unwashed and unmerchantable, 19@24c; Washed combing, 34¼@38c; Fine Delaine, 32@35c.

Scoured Wool—Fine Scoured, 55@62c; Medium Scoured, 34@50c; Low Scoured, 31@42c.

Foreign Wool—Australian & New Zealand, 33½@41c; River Plate, ..@..; Cape, 15 @ 16c; Carpet, 13@29.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week past:

Cattle, 3078; sheep, 13,746; veals, 913; hogs, 36,975; horses, 225.

Western cattle, 1498; Eastern and Northern cattle, 1580.

Western sheep and lambs, 1527; Eastern and Northern sheep and lambs, 12,219.

PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

Cents ℔ lb.		Each.	
Brighton hides	6 @7	Dairyskins	30@50c
Brighton tall'w	3½@4¾	Woolskins	..@...
Country hides	4 @5	Sheep skins	$ ..@...
Country tall'w	2½@3¼	Calfskins	25@80c

Lambskins, 75c@$1.25.

The First Method Ended All Trouble.

[Epoch.]

It has been said that a perusal of the works of the English memoir writers of the last century leaves on the mind of the reader an impression that, among the ladies of their set the usual destiny was in France to be guillotined, and in England to be divorced.

Bridget Had Read the Funny Column.

[Washington Star.]

"What delayed you this morning, Bridget; couldn't you start the fire?"

"Yis, ma'am; but as I used the kerosene a bit ot took some toime wid precautions to kape the foire from startin' me, ma'am."

CO-OPERATION IN FARMING.

A New Department Open to Every Subscriber—Nature of Different Soils—A Farmer's View of Politics—Beet Culture, Etc.

Andrew H. Ward invites readers to correspond with him on the subjects treated, to ask for more definite information, or to tell their own experience, or to suggest new subjects for discussion. Everybody is welcome to this department to write on any subject. Mr. Ward will lecture in every town in New England on any subject relating to farming for profit, free of all expense, except that of travel and lodging. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Phosphoric Acid in Fertilizers.

[Written for The Weekly Globe.]

The United States Agricultural Report for 1882 says: "In accordance with the request of the committee appointed at the Cincinnati meeting of agricultural chemists, the action of oxalate of ammonia on various commercial fertilizers, according to the schedule, has been carried out with varying results. The conclusion from these results is that the amount of phosphoric acid dissolved, or of so-called "reverted" phosphoric acid present, is dependent entirely on conditions varying in all cases, according to the dilution of the reagent, temperature of treatment, and time during which the action of the solvent is continued. It will be necessary, if this reagent is employed, to decide the exact conditions under which the determination is to be made, and it is evident that in no case would the separation of dicalcic from tricalcic phosphate be an exact chemical one, as some tricalcic phosphate is probably dissolved under any circumstances. In addition to these results, others were obtained with the same superphosphates and several native phosphates and specimens of ground bone. The reagents which were employed were:

1. The ordinary citrate of ammonium solution, neutral: specific gravity, 1.09.
2. A solution of the acid citrate of ammonium, of specific gravity of 1.09.
3. A solution of the citrate of ammonium of the above specific gravity, made strongly alkaline with ammonia.
4. A solution of neutral citrate of ammonium, prepared by neutralizing the acid citrate with carbonate of ammonia, according to the method of Herzfeist and Fenerlein.
5. A solution of oxalate of ammonia, containing five grains of the salt to the liter.
6. A solution of oxalate of ammonia, containing five grains to the liter, made strongly alkaline with ammonia.

Attempts to employ acids in a diluted form were failures, as is shown by one or two experiments with citric acid. From the determination given in the tables, it is plain that the action of these reagents is different, but that the amount dissolved is still for all of them a function of the time, temperature and concentration, as was found to be the case with oxalate from our results in the first series of experiments.

All the reagents, too, have a decided solvent action on tricalcic phosphate found in most of those native phosphates, guanos and bones which were employed.

Only the very hardest sorts of mineral phosphates, like apatite, resist the action of even the mildest solvents.

The action of acid, neutral and alkaline citrate, presents some unexpected results.

While it has been shown that in the case of ordinary bone superphosphates the acid citrate dissolved more than the neutral, and the neutral more than the alkaline, the contrary takes place with ferruginous phosphates, like the Navassa, and the most phosphoric acid is dissolved by the alkaline citrate.

This shows the necessity for adapting our methods to different kinds of fertilizers, and that one method is not suitable to all.

The results bring out many more points, which are evident after careful examination, and among them the fact that the amount of ferric phosphate which is dissolved in the Navassa phosphate is never definite, but varies, as has been shown to be the case with the total amount dissolved, according to the conditions of treatment.

From this it becomes apparent how very difficult any accurate analysis of a Navassa phosphate is; we are dealing with a far more complicated mixture than is found in any ordinary acid bone phosphate.

As yet no method has been proposed which can furnish anything more than the merest empyrical results in the case of anything but pure bone phosphate and similar material free from iron.

Neutral salts of nitrate and oxalic acid appear to furnish the best solvents, or those most to be depended on. A proper modification of the oxalate method, however, with the understanding that the strength of the solution must be varied for such phosphates as the Navassa, or perhaps the time of digestion increased, which amounts practically to the same thing, seems from the greater certainty of procuring the neutral oxalate in definite condition, from the greater ease in filtration and more convenient temperature in working, to be the best method for universal adoption until something better can be suggested, which shall overcome the many sources of error which are present in all the methods of working which have been used up to the present time. . . .

At the present time the agricultural or crop-producing value of this reverted phosphoric acid, so called, as compared with the soluble phosphoric acid of a superphosphate, or of the tricalcic phosphate as found in bone meal, still remains a matter of grave doubt, even in the minds of the best informed, and a series of experiments in the field, which should throw light upon this important question, would appear most desirable. Certain experiments already reported appear to show that, upon certain soils at least, this reverted phosphoric acid is more valuable in increasing the crop than the soluble."

From the report quoted, the consumer of fertilizers must judge how much reliance he can place on the analysis on which he is asked to pin his faith.

In addition to phosphoric acid it may contain the amount of ammonia as stated, and thus raise the price for the benefit of the manufacturer, but to the consumer it may prove practically worthless, and he is made aware of the fact when it is too late to remedy it, and his seed and time and labor have been expended fruitlessly.

He may console himself with the idea that the analysis of the fertilizer was right, and the fault was in the season or some unknown cause, but this does not pay for the seed or many weary hours of labor, ungrudgingly bestowed, for the reason that the ammonia in the fertilizer, for which he had paid the highest price, was practically worthless, because unavailable.

ANDREW H. WARD.

CLOVER INSECTS.

Clover Root Borer—Clover Seed Midge and Clover Hay Worm—Best Means to Prevent Injury from Them.

The second number for 1891 of the bulletin of the Ohio experiment station describes three insects which are doing considerable damage to clover and clover hay. These are as follows:

I.—THE CLOVER-ROOT BORER.

The adult of this insect is a small, brownish black, minutely spotted beetle, not quite one-tenth of an inch long, which deposits its eggs during spring in the crown of the clover plant, four or five eggs being laid on each plant. These hatch and the larvæ burrow downward through the larger roots of the plant, feeding upon the inner substance and filling the galleries behind them with their sawdust-like excrement. Late in summer the larvæ become fully grown, when they are one-eighth of an inch long, with a whitish body and yellow head.

The injuries of this insect are sometimes very serious, whole fields of clover being destroyed.

The remedy is frequent rotation of crops, thus not allowing the clover fields to stand until they become breeding places for the insects.

II.—THE CLOVER-SEED MIDGE.

This is a small, orange-colored maggot that develops in the clover heads at the expense of the seed. It hatches from eggs laid by a very small, two-winged fly, similar to the Hessian fly in appearance. Clover fields infested by this insect are at once distinguished by the unnatural condition of the heads at the time of blossoming. Instead of being red with bloom the heads are green and dwarfed on account of the undeveloped florets.

The best preventive of the injuries of this insect yet suggested is that of mowing the field as soon as the presence of the insect is detected, and before any of the seed has reached maturity.

III.—THE CLOVER-HAY WORM.

Clover hay that has been standing in the mow or stack for some time is liable to become infested by small, brown worms, which web the dried stems and leaves together and feed upon them. In one case, to which the attention of the station was called this spring, the lower half of a stack of clover hay was almost totally destroyed by this worm.

These worms are more likely to prove troublesome when old hay is left over from season to season for them to breed in; consequently hay mows should be thoroughly cleaned out each summer, and new stacks should not be put on old foundations until all the leavings of the previous season are removed. Hay which is infested with the worms should be burned.

Culture and Soil of the Chestnut.

In a bulletin recently published by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station (located at State College P. O., Centre Co.), Prof. William A. Buckout gives some valuable information relative to the culture of the chestnut.

The chestnut cannot be grown successfully on heavy clays, wet soils or limestone land. It prefers loose, sandy soils, or such as has been derived from the decomposition of slates or shales. In Ohio it is found native on the sand ridges, which border on the lake shore, and on the shaly hillside of some of the hill counties in the southern portion of the State, but never on the limestones which cover the western and southwestern portions of the State, nor can it be cultivated in this region with any prospect of success.

The chestnut grows readily from the seed, but great care must be exercised not to permit the nuts to become dry. To accomplish this they must be planted as soon as gathered, or else must be kept in moist sand until ready to plant. If possible the nuts should be planted where the tree is to stand, as the chestnut has a long tap-root which renders transplanting difficult.

Our native chestnut is practically of but one variety; but the European chestnut is not only much larger and finer than the American, but has produced, under cultivation, a number of varieties, some of which are highly esteemed for the superior quality of their fruit. The trees do not grow so large as the American, and come into bearing more quickly; the latter does not usually fruit until 10 or 12 years old.

Within the past few years species from Japan have been introduced into the United States. Unfortunately they do not appear to be entirely hardy, except in the South, and some favored localities in the Middle States. They are quite dwarf in habit, produce nuts larger even than the European, and begin to fruit when they are but four or five years old.

These two characters, of small size and early fruitfulness, give them special value, and if they can be worked upon stocks of the American species we can secure trees which will be earlier and produce larger nuts than our native species.

The supply of chestnuts never equals the demand in this country, and many districts in which the trees are abundant derive a very respectable income from the sale of the nuts; it is, therefore, obvious that this is an industry which can be made far more productive and profitable than it now is, since very little effort has been made towards cultivation.

Sheep in Winter.

Some persons have an idea that sheep will not eat hay while running at pasture They think that when cold, wet weather sets in the sheep should be shut up in the yards. So far as a breeding flock is concerned, this is a mistake. Let them run in the pasture every fine day. The exercise and fresh air will be of great benefit, and the grass they pick up will not lessen their appetite for the dry food in the yards. Sheep can stand dry, cold weather, but damp, close, warm cellars or wet barnyards or sheds are death to them. A very common mistake is to try to keep sheep dry and comfortable by excessive use of straw for bedding. There is nothing that a sheep dislikes more than a manure pile. Pigs will lie on fermenting manure to keep warm, but a sheep never. It is a great art to bed sheep properly. Give them a little clean, dry straw, spread evenly over their apartment, and they will lie down and chew their cud in manifest contentment. Every day, or, better still, twice a day, the bedding should be shaken up and the droppings allowed to fall below. Near the racks the straw or refuse hay will accumulate. Particular pains should be taken to remove it and spread it evenly over the whole apartment. If this is not done it will soon get deep enough to ferment and prove deleterious to the sheep. If care is taken to spread the straw sparingly over the whole apartment the trampling of the sheep will make it so hard and dry that it cannot ferment, and it need not be removed till spring. If, however, from any cause the manure gets damp, it should be entirely cleaned out, and a thin coat of fresh straw spread over the apartment. When confined to dry food, in winter, water fresh from the well or spring is very essential to the health of sheep. Water that has been standing in the tubs all day or night, or water in which ice or snow is melting, or water containing some of the bedding of the sheep, or any other impurity, will be drank only on compulsion. A sheep weighing 100 pounds will eat three pounds of dry hay per day. Green grass contains not less than 75 per cent of water. The three pounds of dry hay that the sheep eats in a day would contain, in the form of grass, nearly five quarts of water. If fed turnips or mangels they would, to get the necessary nutriment, have to swallow considerably more water. Whatever may be said of this kind of reasoning it is evident that sheep, when confined to dry food, need a considerable amount of water, and, as they are very particular as to the kind of water they drink, the intelligent shepherd, who cares for the health and wellbeing of his flock, will see that the sheep have fresh water at least twice a day, and plenty of troughs conveniently situated from which to drink.

The question of food is not of any special importance. The average farmer will feed what he happens to have: hay, straw, cornstalks, bean fodder, corn, oats, peas, refuse beans, etc. Nothing comes amiss to a sheep if properly fed. If hay that a horse or cow has rejected be placed before the sheep they will pick out quite a large proportion of it, and the rest can be used for bedding. It does not pay, however, to compel any animal, even the gentle sheep, to eat poor, damaged hay or fodder. If having such, be careful to give the sheep an extra allowance of it, and what they reject remove immediately and use it for bedding. Do not compel them to eat it up clean. Do not let it remain in the racks and then put a little fresh on top. Remove every particle of it, and start fresh every feeding-time.—[Agriculturist.

Growing Locust Timber for Posts.

I have been urging the planting of the locust tree as a profitable investment for more than a half-score of years. The only serious drawback is that occasionally the borer will destroy a plantation, but I find that it usually remains in force but a year or two in any one place, and if a grove is cut off clean after the trees are riddled by the borer it at once sends up a new and vigorous growth that is not likely to be troubled by this pest.

Within two miles of my farm a number of groves have been planted at different dates, the first one as early as in the thirties, and containing about 20 acres. Then from 1850 to 1860 a neighbor planted 10 acres, and during the past 12 years groves aggregating 10 to 15 more acres have been set out, and I have carefully watched the growth of all of them. During the past 40 years the borers have not been destructive enough to injure the plantations seriously, except for three years, from about 1886 to 1889, when there was an epidemic of them, and several plantations were nearly ruined, but for two years past they seem to have mostly disappeared, and my last grove, planted in 1887, has escaped their ravages entirely. The first grove I set in 1878 was so badly used up that I cut it off clean in the fall of 1889, and am allowing it to grow up again. My observation, which extends over a large extent of country, and many years, does not confirm Mr. Griffith's opinion that the locust is "erratic" in its growth, as I find it flourishing on a great variety of soils, and under varying conditions. I think a limestone clay suits it best, but it grows on all the soils of Ohio at least. One other thing which makes it valuable is that blue grass seems to grow even better in a closely shaded locust grove than in the open field, and in five years after planting a grove you can have a blue grass sward that will pay a good interest on the cost of land and timber. All the locust plantations I am familiar with are set with a velvety blue grass turf, which being protected by the trees, gives the earliest pasture on the farm, and then starts with the fall rains and gives green feed until the snow flies and the ground freezes.

During the past few years many farms have been sold in southwestern Ohio at from $20 to $30 per acre, which, if planted in locust timber, would inside of 20 years yield several hundred dollars an acre in posts, and then make a second growth much quicker than the first grew. As an example, a 10-acre grove, less than a mile from my house, was cut off and marketed between 1860 and 1870. The man who then owned it has long been dead, and I cannot ascertain what the posts brought him, but know it was a large sum; but in just 11 years after it was first cut off the present owner began selling posts from it from the second growth. That was in 1879, and he has had a regular income from it every year since. In 1883, at my request, he examined his books, and found that in four years he had cut and sold 6608 posts and stakes from the 10 acres, which brought $991.20, an average of about 15 cents, and every year since he has cut and sold large quantities of posts. I know that these 10 acres, most of which is steep hillside unfit for cultivation, have for 12 years given more profit than the 90 level acres of the farm which have been under cultivation. In 1867, a near neighbor of mine cut down a row of 33 locust trees, planted closely along the north line of his farm. The row was but 20 rods long, and had been growing about 25 years, and he got from it 400 good posts, worth 25 cents each; 600 fence stakes, worth 5 cents each, and enough wood to pay the cost of cutting and splitting the posts. From the second growth of this grove, the present owner of the farm has cut all the posts needed to keep up the fences on a farm of 150 acres, and now has 200 posts ricked up and seasoned for future use. As these trees only occupy a fourth acre of land, it is easy to see that it has been a very profitable spot.

One of the best things about the locust is that once planting answers for a lifetime, and probably for a century or more; for just as soon as a grove is cut off it at once sends up a new crop, and these having the advantage of the old roots, grow very rapidly, and will be large enough to cut for posts some years quicker than you can grow them from seed. I examined a grove of two acres on which the trees had been cut 11 years previously, and I found that each stump had from three to seven sprouts, the largest of which were then being cut, and this thinning process went on for several years, until all but one of these sprouts to each stump was cut, which left enough trees to make a dense forest. In the 13th year of its growth there were 400 posts cut from the two acres.

—[Waldo F. Brown, in Country Gent.

Raspberry Culture.

A. M. Purdy says: There is everything in starting right in growing this fruit successfully and profitably. Too many persons allow the young, newly-set plants to grow helter-skelter, when what is most needed is checking the new growth in season. Plants set in the spring should have their new shoots nipped off at tip-ends, when not exceeding one foot in height, and, as the side branches grow, nip these off at tip-ends when one foot to 15 inches long. If a year old, allow them to get two feet in height and length when nipped off, and if set closely together in rows, the rows form a perfect hedge; when thus trimmed the rows can be set so much nearer together. Then throw under the bushes a good, heavy mulch, and keep the cultivator going between them, and our word for it you will not lack for full crops of fruit for many years. To those who have old plantations of blackberries and raspberries, see to it in July or August that the new growth does not shoot up too tall and spindling, but nip off at tip ends when not more than three feet high. We have become satisfied that whether red raspberries are grown by the hill or row system, too many stalks must not be allowed to grow. Too many stalks or suckers will make any red sort almost worthless. Red raspberries should be grown so as to be worked both ways—allowing three to five stalks in the hill, according to size and stockiness. We find when grown in hedge-rows the berries are not so large and fine as those grown in hills, and are not so easily picked. Of course they can be planted quite close together—say, for instance, four and one-half to five feet each way—and if nipped back when growing they require no stakes. Grown thus in hills, and each year a small forkful of manure thrown against each hill, a plantation will last from 15 to 20 years if the old wood is cut out every year.

Cultivating the Peach.

In my research for knowledge in peach culture, I feel that too much that is written is on too large a scale for the pocketbook of the general reader. So much money is to be spent and so much labor is required to get the business of peach-tree culture in progress that it discourages and keeps many from engaging in it, and making for themselves a profitable business. I wish to say here that it is not the great amount made in a business that makes it successful—it is the amount of clear profit that makes the success, and I believe there is as much clear money in peach culture carried on in a small way, requiring but little money or labor, as when carried on in a large scale and requiring a large amount of capital. I do not wish to be understood that there is clear money in a careless slip-shod culture, but in a thorough and prompt attention in all its details. A man can, with 25 cents, 50 at the most, get a good peach tree. Set it right, manure it right, and prune it right, and sell the fruit right, and that tree will make as much clear profit as if 10,000 trees had been set with it, and a large amount of capital expended. A peach tree came up in my garden, in an onion row, which, of course, was well manured with hen manure, and cultivated well. In cultivating the onions the horse bit the leading branches off; this, though rough pruning, answered the purpose. The next season this ground was planted in Irish potatoes, manured in the drill. The third summer the ground was planted in sweet potatoes without manure, and this season this tree bore one bushel of fine peaches that I sold for $1, while the regular price was 40 cents. As vegetable growing was my aim I cut the tree down. Now there are but few men but what could give this care to 100 or 200 trees, and make $100 or $200 a year by doing so.

The main point in peach growing is new growth and food. A young tree has fine fruit because the growth which the fruit is growing on is young. Proper pruning each year will give young growth of fruit. A few loads of stable manure, composted with forest mold in equal proportion, makes an excellent manure for peach trees. A few ashes scattered over the ground is a special fertilizer. The annual stirring of the soil inclines to unlock inert plant food already in the soil, that would remain unavailable for the trees if not cultivated.

The trees should be well pruned and if properly done, the tree will be in uniform shape with bunchy top. The main limbs are full of young branches and these are green and healthy. In this condition a tree blooms all through, and its foliage acts as a protection against frost, and thus makes the crop more certain.

Thinning the fruit may seem to be wasteful, but it taxes the tree more to produce the seed and the flesh. To thin the tree of one-half or two-thirds of its fruit enables it to put on more flesh on the remaining ones, and this in a more salable form. The tree not having so many seeds to form and support is not heavily taxed, and is not so soon exhausted, and lives long and thus much more profitable.—[Indiana Farmer.

Against Pruning.

Mr. D. W. Adams, president of the Florida Horticultural Society, has given his views on "pruning in general." He said: "Our present practice in pruning proves we consider it necessary to butcher things generally, under the notion that every fruit tree is born depraved and full of evil tendencies. We prune to make trees grow, to check growth, to make them bear, to reduce the fruit crop; we prune up to make them tall, and down to make them short. We prune finally and chiefly, because that is the way we are brought up to do. Now, when you begin to cut you shorten vitality. There is no such thing as pruning to make a tree grow. The more you prune the smaller it will be. The loss of foliage makes extra work for that which remains. Pruning is at the expense of the future growth and vigor of the tree. Cut off one-half the roots and the same thing will occur in another way. The tree must go to work and repair damages. Pruning may make a tree bear, but it is because its vitality is threatened. Can we afford it at this cost? See how the "water sprouts" grow; we must keep removing these again at the expense of the tree. We expose long naked trunks and branches to sun, frost, etc., unnaturally. Is it any wonder that black knot, rot and all manner of diseases attack such trees? Then, too, come the ravages of insects. Much of all this is produced by the low vitality occasioned by this immoderate pruning. So long as we continue to violate nature's laws we must reap the penalty." There certainly is a good deal in these remarks to think about and make us "take pause" before resorting to any severe pruning, to say the least. There appeared to be general dissent from Mr. Adam's views; but this is an age of empiricism and quackery, and we are also verging upon an era of radical criticism and reform. No tree ought to be started in such shape as to require much after-pruning. We have something yet to learn.

Winter Feeding of Hogs.

Any one giving the matter thought can but admit that there is too much winter feeding done, much more than is necessary to prepare the same amount of pork for market. The volume of winter pork feeding is no doubt less than formerly, but not as much less as it should be. Notwithstanding the fact that a lightweight hog, well fatted, is more in demand than the excessively large hogs, many farmers persist in growing large hogs, more for the reason that they are not satisfied with the amount of money a small hog turns into their pockets. On this point we want to make a strike against winter feeding. It cannot be disputed that it costs less to put a pound on a small hog than it does on a large one. When a hog makes 250 to 225 pounds, he has passed the point of most profitable gain. After this, by winter feeding as usually practiced, the third 100 pounds costs nearly three times what the first one does, and not less than twice that of the second 100 pounds. This is a matter that every hog feeder should carefully consider. Our statements are not made by guess or at random, but can be backed by the results of carefully conducted experiments, adding to these results a reasonable allowance for weather exposure.

When a hog can be marketed at any time, why not plan to feed when it can be done the most cheaply? Let me outline briefly the almost universal practice of swine feeding in the great corn belt. As the occasion of this winter feeding, the hogs are not made to do their best during the summer season, and the farmer becomes possessed of the idea that winter-fed hogs will bring more money. When it comes to feeding, the hogs have sometimes the field in which a part of the corn grew; sometimes a pasture field that is to be ploughed the coming spring; sometimes a wood lot; again they are enclosed on some high bleak knoll or hill, near a stream. These places contain the hogs when they come to full corn feeding. They can make their own beds, by rooting holes in the soil; if in the woods, by gathering leaves; but a very few have even this latter means of comfort. Sometimes when snow and mud are about to cover the hogs they will be given a load of coarse fodder, but this is too often begrudged them as a waste of fodder. Some effort is made to have clean soil to feed on, and to secure a place where the water will run away from the sleeping and feeding ground. But no effort is made by the masses to put any shelter over them, no difference how plentiful or cheap material may be, that could be used for this purpose. Under these conditions, can it be expected that the hog will always give a paying return for food consumed?

There is no data by which we can give the actual advantage gained by having the hogs well sheltered and fed on clean floors. But the comparison of gains made in summer with those made in winter, will show in favor of having them comfortable. We know of no more unpleasant farm work than winter feeding of hogs under the above conditions; the supply of corn is not usually collected in advance, but as needed, or at most, but one or two loads in advance. This must be thrown to the hogs barehanded; we all know how it is done, and how our fingers have tingled with cold in doing it. All this is tough on the farmer without the return he should have for it. We seldom see hogs that are exposed to all kinds of weather fed from a sheltered corn pile.

So far we have had reference only to hogs fattened for market, but now we will make note of a kind of feeding, that has universal practice, that handicaps the fat hog feeding.

How about the summer or fall pigs that are wintered? Were the actual cost of keeping this class of swine kept, and placed against their value in the spring, the balance in a great majority of instances would be against the farmer. Not the fault of the pig, but the fault of bad practices in feeding. It is a common remark that "we will feed these for market next summer; we are only aiming to have them hold their own now." What does it cost to have a hog "hold his own" in winter? The entire loss of the grain fed, as much so as if the grain was cast into a heap and burned, for a hog that is not gaining loses to its owner the grain fed to it. This is a point almost entirely lost sight of by a great number of hog growers. If a man can make a pound a day for every day old, for spring pigs sold at seven to eight months old—that is, 30 pounds per month, he should be able, in feeding summer or fall pigs, to make them weigh 25 pounds per month. It is not expected to secure the profit by winter feeding secured by summer feeding, but with the proper care there is a margin of profit that is better for the hard-up farmer than doing nothing, much better also than feeding without expecting a gain—only a maintenance ration.

Where winter feeding is practiced it should always be done in a scientific, practical manner, only being satisfied with good gains. However, the most practical farmer will aim to do the bulk of his swine feeding in the warmer months, the most favorable for this work. The idea should be exploded that a March pig must be fed to February before marketing, and that a fall pig must be kept on a maintenance ration over winter to fit it for summer feeding.—[Ohio Farmer.

Hop Culture.

Hops prefer a deep, loamy soil on a dry bottom. If there is much moisture the plants will not grow well and are more subject to various diseases. All wet lands should be thoroughly underdrained before planting. Prepare the soil as for a crop of grain or roots. Liberal applications of manure are required, and trenching materially increases the growth and yield. A sheltered situation is best, but there should be a free circulation of air. Mark the surface off in drills about four inches deep and from six to nine feet apart. Many growers plant nine feet apart each way; others say six feet is enough.

CUTTINGS ARE USED TO START

the yard. Each cutting should have two buds or joints. They may be planted at once, covered about two inches deep with mellow earth, or nursed for a year in the garden. Some use no poles the first year. The third year poles about eight feet high are set at each hill, to the tops of which tarred twine is attached, and stretched over the field. After the vines begin to climb they must be watched and trained. Sometimes it is necessary to tie them. For the first two seasons, beans or other garden or field crops may be cultivated among them. Weeds and grass must not be allowed to grow or they will choke out the hops, and cultivation to keep them down must be continued year after year. The two sexes of hops grow upon separate plants; have one male to about nine female plants. If the males are more numerous than this, they but occupy space which bearing female plants could utilize, and it is best to root them out and substitute females.

THE HOPS ARE READY TO GATHER

when the chaffy capsules acquire a brown color and a firm consistency. The stalks are cut loose from the plant and the poles pulled, two or three at a time and laid on frames. The hops are picked and thrown upon cloths stretched across the frames. As soon as possible after picking, they are spread a few inches thick upon a kiln to dry. These kilns consist of a wire-cloth or hair-cloth floor upon which the hops are spread. Heat not to exceed 180° is applied through this until the ends of the hop stalks become shriveled and dry. Then the hops are removed to a board floor to cool, after which they are sacked. The finer grades are put into fine bagging, the poorer into coarse. The sack is hung from a hoop, and a man tramps the hops down close and hard. The yield averages about 700 pounds per acre, but may reach 2000 pounds, depending upon soil, season and the ravages of disease and insects. Hops are subject to a number of diseases, so that they may be considered a somewhat risky crop; but there is large profit in even a fair yield. In New York the Grape Hop and English Cluster are found to be the most productive. —[Orange Judd Farmer.

Feminine Dairy Wisdom.

Cows will dry up in their milk when fed meal and given ice cold water to drink, and increase from one-quarter to one-half when given water that has the chill taken off, with no increase in the food.

When cows are fed heating foods to excess, the milk will be apt to be stringy or ropy, as they get nearer calving. Feed always a balanced ration and this will balance the milk and the butter.

It always pays to grind corn, cobs and all. There is very little food in the cobs, but they help to digest the corn. They make meal more open and porous, and thus more readily acted upon by the gastric juices. The cob part helps to fill the bowels and to keep them healthy.

Experiments have shown that both cattle and hogs will grow faster on cob corn meal than on clear corn meal. The reasons are as I have given them: the corn goes further, as more of it is digested. Clear corn meal should never be fed alone, as it is apt to pack in the stomach and manifolds. We always mix corn meal with bran, half and half by weight. Our stock always fattens better on this mixture and the meat is better. A great deal of corn meal is wasted when it is fed alone, as it is not digested.

Look out for the cow that coughs. She may have consumption and communicate the disease to those who use her milk or butter.

Ground oats mixed with the bran and corn meal will be sure to increase the flow of milk. Have you oats? Try them.

Have the train behind your cows to carry the urine into a barrel-well, dip it out with a bucket and pour over the manure in the shed when it is too dry.

No one can make sweet butter if the cows are in a sour stable.

Steaming fodder does not add any nutrition to it. The woody fibre of corn stalks and straw are not made food by steaming, but they are made softer and more easily masticated. No food value is added to anything which does not have the ingredients of food because it is made softer or more easily chewed. When steamed, cattle will eat all of the stalks if they are not fed too much, and this seems to be an advantage. If cut fine cattle will eat almost all of the stalks, and get as much good of what they do eat as if steamed. Their mouths will sometimes get sore on account of the sharp edges of the stalks cutting them. When this is the case the food should be changed for a few days to allow the mouths to heal.

Many people who have erected expensive appliances for steaming food for cattle have abandoned the process, as it did not pay the cost, and the effects of hot food is injurious to cattle, and the feeding of food in a succulent state the year round is not as good as a change. It is natural for a ruminating animal to eat dry food in winter. There is an excessive secretion connected with steamed and washy foods like ensilage in winter, which will in time undermine and destroy physical stamina.

As the weather begins to get colder the temperature for churning must be higher and go up to 64 or 66 degrees, according to the room you churn in. If in a warm room with the temperature at 70 degrees, you can churn at 64 degrees; but if the room is at 60 degrees, warm the cream up to 66. When the room is cold the cream cools rapidly and the butter will not come good. The cream should never be heated so as to melt any of it. Such cream will make butter poor in quality and flavor. It will be mussy and undesirable. To heat the cream set it in warm water or pour warm water into it. Stir the cream while it is warming. —[Farm Journal.

Eggs in Winter.

Eggs are plentiful and cheap, usually, in the summer, but in winter they are scarce and high. Eggs in pickle are on hand the year round, and so is dried apple, but neither can take the place of new laid eggs or fresh fruit, respectively. The bearing year of trees may be changed, and the laying time of hens may be changed, also. The farmer has enough to do, even in winter, but less than at other times. Besides reading and taking a "little comfort," he may give fowls and chicks a little extra attention.

As soon as the ground freezes, or the snow falls, the fowls can forage no more. They huddle in streaks of sunshine, mope, and eat their own and other's feathers. Idleness destroys even the usefulness of a hen. The hens must scratch for a living and for health in winter as well as in summer. It does not matter what the house may be, provided it be warm and admit the sun. As good a house for fowls in winter as the writer ever saw was built A form, seven feet at the peak, the frame being green, unhewen stocks from the woods, the north side covered with rough boards, and then with several feet of swail hay, the south side being hot-bed sash, raised or removed at will. The only outlay in money was for sash. The house must be kept clean—the droppings gathered every morning and saved, for they are equal to guano. If the house have a wooden floor cover with two or three inches of fresh earth and remove once a week, and throw the soiled earth on the compost heap. If the floor be of earth remove the crust once a week and replace with fresh earth. Dry, pulverized earth is the best lice antidote, and if the fowls have access to it no patent lice exterminator will be required.

Early pullets ought to lay in December or January, and they will lay if the conditions be similar to those in summer and fall. On the sunny side of the house, abutting on it, make a common cold frame before the ground freezes, 6 or 12 feet wide, and as long as the house, or longer if desired. Divide this bed or frame by partitions according to the size of the bed and flock. Fill with leaves or hay, and cover with hot-bed sash three feet by six. When winter comes take out the leaves and sow grain in the bed, rye, wheat, oats, or all together. Moisten enough to cause the grain to sprout. When the grain is an inch high admit the fowls to one inclosure. Then will they walk into a summer garden filled with just what they want. The green shoots, root and branch, will disappear quickly. When the grain is gone in one section, and it has been used a while as a dusting bin, admit the fowls to the next green pasture, and spade up and plant again the first one. In this way continue throughout the winter, thus giving the fowls a "green field" as often as possible. A sunny dusting place is provided, and the fowls are kept busy, cheerful and healthful.

Feed corn sparingly. Give as much animal food as possible. If a horse or other animal dies during the winter from accident or old age (not from disease), let the fowls have the carcass, a little at a time. Milk farmers often sell calves for the price of the pelts. Let the carcass freeze, and then feed to the fowls. It is profitable.

Give fresh water twice a day, and add enough warm water to take off the chill. Nail a "spot codfish," or a good one, to the side of the house, and put a little salt in the mush of the morning meal. Cracked corn is better than whole corn. If it be not sifted, sift and save the meal, or, if unsifted, mix a little wheat bran with it, scald it and feed as partly cooked food. Under these conditions fowls will produce eggs. Keep hens active, warm and cheerful, and they must lay—they cannot help themselves. Toward spring a part of the cold frame may be used to grow plants in, to be transplanted later to the field, and, at last, cucumbers started in the frame may be left to riot in the rich earth all summer.—[Agriculturist.

Points to be Remembered.

The late Prof. B. L. Arnold says: "Immediate loss of milk by not supplying full rations of milk producing food the whole of the milk season is not the end of the misfortune. It affects the flow of milk in after years, and counteracts all efforts for improving the milk capacity of the cows and their descendants. When the udders of the cows are limp or empty one-half of the year this condition becomes a fixed or hereditary quality which may be looked for in the future heifers with as much certainty as like may be expected to produce like in any other particular. On the other hand, if the cows are kept up to their best efforts they will gradually make their condition a permanent and fixed tendency in their nature and will transmit it to their descendants the same as any other quality they possess."

The pink eye of horses is an inflammatory bilious fever, closely akin to the malarial fever of humanity. It is really due to malaria, that is simply bad air. The pestilent atmosphere of the common stable, and much worse of the close, damp, dark basement stable, is a prevalent cause of this disease. Every farmer who cares for his own health by attention to his own dwelling ventilates his own sleeping-room, drains his kitchen and cellar and keeps the atmosphere about him pure and dry, and his clothes and person clean, should think of his patient horses and their necessities at this exacting season.

According to a Maryland experiment station bulletin we must manure bountifully for a full crop of tomatoes. But it is not even then well to grow them on the same land for many successive years. It doesn't say why. Nitrogen in the form of dried blood gave no results. Nitrate of soda and muriate of potash are recommended as special fertilizers for the tomato. Potash seemed to decrease sugar and increase acid in tomatoes. Phosphoric acid produced some of the sweetest tomatoes. The vines and roots of the tomato are rich in potash.

The Western farmers are learning the value of second-crop potatoes for seed. For a long time the skilled truckers of the East have been in the habit of growing them, as the earliness and quality thus secured are of considerable advantage to them. May it not be that other plants can be treated in the same way with excellent results?

As to the common belief that pumpkin seeds are injurious to cows, there is no certain knowledge of any harm ever happening to any animal to which they have been fed. On the contrary, the seeds and the attachments of them to the flesh have often been given to cows without any apparent evil results. The quantity is so small that the effect can hardly be injurious, although the seeds might have some medicinal quality. On the contrary, the experience of many farmers who have fed them constantly for years, is corroborative of the scientific belief that they are safe and productive of milk that is rich in butter, and give a good color to the butter.

The records now stand: Yearling 2.26¼, two-year-old 2.10¾, three-year-old 2.12, four-year-old 2.16, five-year-old 2.08¼. These are the records today; tomorrow they may be different. Records have been broken this year as never before. We believe the two-minute trotter will come in this century.

The farmer must raise horses that he can sell, not trade. Any horse will trade, but every one will not sell. The general farmer cannot afford to breed for speed alone. He must leave that to gentlemen of means, who with the best of mares suitable for the business, may with much more skill than the farmer usually has, make the business successful. But the general farmer should produce that which will sell and that readily at any time, and bring a good price.

A MUSICAL WELL.

It Furnishes Wind and Water to a Citizen of Tacoma.

[Tacoma Herald.]

One of the most curious wells in the West is on the place of Henry M. Henderson, on Oakes av. This well can play a tune on a dozen different instruments at the same time, and has done it, which is an accomplishment that no human being is known to possess. The well is about 100 feet deep.

At nearly all hours of the day or night a wind blows up from the bottom of it and whistles through the cracks in the tight board covering. When the wind does not blow out it seems to be sucked in by the well.

An abundant supply of good water is in the well at all times, and where the wind comes from or where it goes is a mystery which Mr. Henderson has not solved. One day not long ago Mr. Henderson collected all the musical instruments he could—amounting to eight—from his neighbors and friends.

He bored holes in the boards covering the well, and at one aperture placed a cornet, at another a bass horn, at another a clarinet, then a fife, an immense tin horn about three yards long which he had made, a mouth organ and other instruments, up to the number mentioned.

One after another they began to blow as he put them in. The hoarse growl of the bass horn mingled with the clarion tones of the cornet and clarinet, etc. When all were going the din was terrible, and there did not seem to be a good note sounded.

The wind does not come up from the well in a steady blow, but in gusts of more or less force, and it was amusing as well as astonishing to hear the old bass and the nine-foot tin tube snort together.

FIVE WOUNDS.

Reproduction of Those Borne by the Saviour.

Physicians Making an Investigation of the Louisville Mystery.

Watch Has Been Kept—No Chance for Fraud—Dr. Coomes' Report.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—Dr. M. F. Coomes of the faculty of the Kentucky school of medicine concluded his investigation of the case of Mrs. Mary Stuckenberg, the woman who, while apparently in a cataleptic state, has exhibited upon her person the stigma or marks of the passion of Christ.

He refrains from indorsing the "manifestations" as genuine, but says that the phenomena may be due to the woman's intense mental concentration upon the passion and death of the Saviour.

In the course of a very full report he says of his first visit to Mrs. Stuckenberg upon the afternoon of Oct. 20 last:

"When I reached her residence, sometime after 1 o'clock, I found her in bed, lying on her back, with her feet crossed and arms outstretched.

"On the top of each foot at the lower part of the instep there was a wound, from which blood was issuing. There was also a wound in the palm of each hand, from which blood was flowing.

"Further, there was a small wound in the margin of the hair, near the centre of the forehead, which looked very much as if it had been made with a blunt awl, and from which blood was issuing.

"There was also a wound in the left side over the region of the ninth rib, from which a small quantity of blood had issued, with a considerable quantity of bloody water. She was apparently suffering great pain, moaning and giving every evidence of pain, such as contortions of the face and other convulsive movements of the body, particularly of the hands and arms—in fact, the whole muscular system of the extremities and the back seemed to be in almost constant spasms

Or State of Concentration."

Her breathing, he found, was irregular. At no time on the occasion in question did the number of respirations exceed 11 per minute—ranging from 8 to 11 per minute.

Her normal pulse is from 78 to 79; while in the unconscious state the pulse ranges from 86 to 100 per minute.

The convulsions resemble in many respects those that occur during the time chloroform is being administered, just preceding the time of complete anæsthesia.

The secretions of the mouth flowed constantly, or to use a common phrase, she foamed at the mouth, but there was no grinding of the teeth nor had she ever bitten her tongue.

The report continues: "The general condition of the body during the convulsive state would be at times one of extreme rigidity.

"The hands were clenched, with the fingers and thumbs turned into the palms; the arms most of the time at right angles to the body, with the forearm strongly flexed upon the arm.

"During the paroxysms of pain she would occasionally open and shut the hands, as persons are often seen to do when suffering extreme pain. The usual position of the lower extremities was that of the left limb thrown over the right, so as to place the left foot on top of the right.

"The wounds in the hands and feet during the intervals, i. e., from Friday to Friday, gave but little appearance of active inflammation. On Thursday, however, the blood vessels in the immediate vicinity of the wounds would become somewhat engorged, and the tissues in the immediate vicinity of the wounds, especially in the hands and feet, would become slightly swollen, and by Friday morning there would be a decided fulness of all the blood vessels in the vicinity of the wounds, but there would be no unusual heat accompanying this engorgement.

Or Apparently None.

"This congestion in immediate vicinity of the wounds would continue on Friday until it resulted in hemorrhage.

"The crust or scab would begin to rise, being forced up by the serum or watery portion of the blood, which would first make its appearance in drops, and which would gradually become mingled with the red corpuscles of the blood until the stream or drops would be as red as ordinary blood from any other wound.

"The hemorrhage has at no time been very great. On one occasion the hemorrhage from the feet amounted to as much as two or three drachms from each foot; the hemorrhage from the hands usually amounting to as much as one-fourth to one-half drachm. The hemorrhage from the side was principally composed of the watery elements of the blood, sometimes a drop or two of pure blood coming out of the wounds, while that which issued from the forehead, or the so-called wounds of the corona, has always appeared as pure red blood, varying in quantity from two to five and 10 drops on each occasion.

"By Monday the wounds have resumed their old condition, namely, that of an insignificant sore, having almost no inflammatory action.

"Mrs. Stuckenberg was greatly averse to giving any explanation of the manifestations. She declared that she wanted those making the investigation to be satisfied that she was not shamming.

"When asked to tell how the wounds first appeared upon her hands and feet she said that for several days before the first hemorrhages occurred at the location of the present wounds 'there came small, red-looking spots, apparently blood blisters, and that they continued to come nearer and nearer the surface until the first bleeding came from them, which was on the first Friday in June of the present year. These have continued every Friday from that time until this date. All of the wounds have

Not Bled Very Freely.

On some few occasions one foot or hand does not bleed. Again, the wound in the forehead may cease to bleed for two weeks, when it resumes its old condition and bleeds along with the other wounds."

Dr. Coomes says it has been very difficult to keep such a watch over the subject as is necessary to prevent any chance of fraud or to discover it.

However, he has done the best he could, and has had matters so arranged that certain facts could be settled without any possibility of doubt.

He engaged two trustworthy women, who Mrs. Stuckenberg agreed might remain with her from 6 o'clock on Thursday evening until the next morning, so as to keep a constant watch over her.

When Dr. Coomes reached the cottage on a given Friday morning he found his guards on duty and the patient fast asleep, with hands and feet free from hemorrhage.

He aroused her, and having occasion to leave the room for 10 minutes requested the watchers not to let Mrs. Stuckenberg move hands or feet in any way. The guards failed to obey this injunction, and when he returned he found that Mrs. Stuckenberg had changed her position and that both hands were bleeding.

The feet, however, were free from blood, so he had Mrs. Stuckenberg get out of bed and place her feet on a clean, white pillow.

What followed is thus narrated by the doctor: "I sat with my guards for three long hours, waiting for the appearance of blood in the wounds of the feet.

"Finally, about 9 o'clock, the crusts of the wounds began to be lifted up, and in a few minutes the white portion of the blood (the serum) began to ooze from beneath the crusts and slowly run down across the foot (the right one.)

"In a few minutes the blood began to assume a pinkish color, and then a red, until it had the

Appearance of Ordinary Blood.

"There were but a few drops from this foot on this occasion. The left foot had now commenced pouring out the white blood or serum, which, like that from the right foot, soon became red, and after a few drops had issued the flow ceased."

The investigator next devoted himself to a study of the unconscious state into which the subject falls and which he pronounces one of the most interesting features of the case.

He says: "During the last eight Fridays the time at which she goes into the state of unconsciousness has always been within from three to five minutes of 3 o'clock, standard time. There has been no variation in this.

"On Friday morning Mrs. Stuckenberg seems to be very nervous and her mind engaged in deep thought.

"On a number of occasions just previous to going into the unconscious state I have had her attention, and on one occasion, while discussing the appearance of certain marks on her body, she fell headlong on to the floor.

"On this occasion she fell while in the middle of a sentence. On another occasion she suddenly became unconscious and would have fallen into the fire had not a gentleman, who was present, caught her.

"Immediately after becoming unconscious her left foot is thrown across the right and the arms extended. Then the other phenomena that have been described in the first part of this article begin to manifest themselves and continue until about 6 o'clock in the evening, when she becomes quiet and usually lays her hands on her breast and apparently prays, although no sound escapes her lips.

"When she fully awakes she appears as though she had been aroused from a deep sleep and is much exhausted. This exhaustion continues during Saturday, although she gets out of bed and is able to do some work.

"In the beginning of this unconscious state, say within the first ten minutes or so, Mrs. Stuckenberg rises to her knees and assumes a devout attitude of prayer. She remains in this kneeling position for about 30 seconds, and then falls down, apparently not knowing where she is going to fall.

"Mrs. Stuckenberg is uneducated, although she talks intelligently about topics with which she is familiar. She gives no evidence of an unbalanced mind, nor is she inclined to be talkative about anything. She is a very

Zealous and Devout Catholic.

Her general physical condition has changed but little in two months—she is not probably so strong as in the beginning of October."

On Friday, Nov. 27, the doctor says, blood flowed from the back of the right hand as well as from the palms, and on Dec. 4 there was a hemorrhage from the sole of the left foot, this being the first from the bottom of either foot previous to this date.

Aside from the wounds other manifestations of a different and peculiar kind have from time to time made their appearance on the body of Mrs. Stuckenberg.

There are two irregular sores on the left shoulder, which look as if they had been made with a hot iron. These sores scab over, but do not seem to be inclined to heal up, although ointments have been used with a view of closing them. There has been no hemorrhage from any wounds save those in the hands, feet, side and forehead, unless they were torn open.

Since the third week in October four manifestations have occurred at different points on Mrs. Stuckenberg.

She says that for a period varying from two to four or five days preceding each of these markings or manifestations, that beneath the skin at the point where they subsequently appeared there was an intense burning pain, described by her like that produced by fire. This pain is persistent until the process of development has been completed, which has usually been from two to five days.

One marking was a star shaped crust in the centre of the forehead, one and one-fourth inches by one inch in the centre of which was a well defined cross. The second markings occurred about 10 days after the first had appeared. It was a well and perfectly marked cross, and by far the largest of the markings up to date, being four inches in length, with the base nearly half an inch wide. The outlines were so well defined as to make it appear that it would be almost impossible to have it produced in any way except by the use of a

Hot Iron Skilfully Applied.

This cross was located near the upper end of the breastbone and slightly to the right of the centre. A large scar now occupies its position.

The next markings appeared on the right shoulder, consisting of three letters, I. H. S. These letters are still present, and are about half an inch in length. They look as though they had been burnt in with a stencil made of wire, the base of the letters being small.

The next marking appeared on the right side of the breast, some three inches below the middle of the collar bone.

The usual burning sensations preceded the development of this mark. There was first a localized redness covering a small area. On the following day the redness had extended in such a manner as to make it like the letter H was being gradually formed.

Dr. Coomes insists that no burning with an iron could have been used in the development of this sore as he saw it for three days, and would have detected any interference. The last of these markings have developed within the last 10 days.

It is some four inches below the middle of the collar bone on the left side of the breast, and is a well shaped heart, about one inch and a half in its greatest diameter.

Dr. Coomes concludes: "So far, no evidences of fraud has been detected, and she has been watched during the unconscious state. I have time and again stuck needles into her limbs and feet and dashed her face with cold water, and tickled her feet and resorted to all ordinary means of determining that the reflex nervous action was in a state of rest or inactivity; in short, that it did not respond to any irritant."

The observations will be continued, and such means resorted to as will give every opportunity to unravel the case.

LIFE ON THE MOON.

Telescopic Investigation Leads to the Belief That Our Satellite is Inhabited.

[Chicago Graphic.]

It does not seem improbable that in the course of events the earth and the moon may become more intimately acquainted. A few years ago scientists held the theory that the moon was a dead planet without atmosphere, and consequently uninhabited.

This theory has recently been entirely controverted. The work begun by Prof. Holden at the Lick observatory upon Mount Hamilton has been steadily continued, and the photographs taken by him and his assistants have revealed certain facts hitherto unknown.

Photographic observations show a perfect map of the moon, and upon the summit of one of the highest mountains is a white spot which has the appearance of glacier, proving the presence of atmosphere and making the theory of the habitableness of the moon tenable.

It is claimed by Prof. Holden that by a continuous series of photographs he is able to detect any changes upon the surface of the moon, and that a building 50 feet in height would cast an appreciable shadow.

If the moon is inhabited the fact will certainly be discovered sooner or later, but the question of the establishment of communication is still unsolved, although, in the face of the scientific achievements of the last century, we will not predict that it is unsolvable.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

[Alice Williams Brotherton in December Century.]

(Uncle Seth *loquitur.*)

A good old-fashioned Chris'mas, with the logs upon the hearth,
The table filled with feasters, an' the room a-roar 'ith mirth,
With the stockin's crammed to bu'stin', an' the medders piled 'ith snow—
A good *old-fashioned* Chris'mas like we had so long ago?

Now *that's* the thing I'd like to see ag'in afore I die.
But Chris'mas in the city here—it's different, oh, my!
With the crowded hustle-bustle of the slushy, noisy street,
An' the scowl upon the faces of the strangers that you meet.

Oh, there's *buyin'*, plenty of it, of a lot o' gorgeous toys;
An' it takes a mint o' money to please modern girls and boys.
Why, I mind the time a jackknife an' a toffy-lump for *me*
Made my little heart an' stockin' jus' chock-full of Chris'mas glee.

An' there's feastin'. Think o' feedin' with these stuck-up city folk!
Why, ye have to speak in whispers, an' ye dar's n't crack a joke.
Then remember how the tables looked all crowded with your *kin*,
When you couldn't hear a whistle blow across the merry din!

You see I'm so old-fashioned-like I don't care much for style,
An' to eat your Chris'mas banquets here I wouldn't go a mile;
I'd rather have, like Solomon, a good yarb-dinner yet
With *real* old friends than turkle soup with all the nobs you'd get.

There's my next-door neighbor Gurley—fancy how his brows 'u'd lift
If I'd holler "Merry Chris'mas! Caught, old fellow, Chris'mas gift!"
Lordy-Lord, I'd like to try it! Guess he'd nearly have a fit.
Hang this city stiffness, anyways, I can't get used to it.

Then your heart it kept a-swellin' till it nearly bu'st your side,
An' by night your jaws were achin' with your smile four inches wide,
An' your enemy, the wo'st one, you'd just grab his hand an' say:
"Mebbe, *both* of us was wrong, John. Come, let's shake. It's Chris'mas Day!"

Mighty little Chris'mas spirit seems to dwell 'tween city walls,
Where each snowflake brings a soot-flake for a brother as it falls;
Mighty little Chris'mas spirit! An' I'm pinin', don't you know,
For a good *old-fashioned* Chris'mas like we had so long ago.

"I Don't Care a Rap."

[December St. Nicholas.]

Sometimes these words are wafted past my pulpit from the lips of some defiant boy or girl—who, by the way, may care a great deal in spite of this off-hand assertion to the contrary.

I never quite knew what the expression meant, but I suspected it alluded to a rap on the hand or head until I one day heard the dear little schoolma'am explaining to the deacon that a rap was a counterfeit coin formerly used in Ireland as small change.

It was the smallest coin and one of the very least worth, and so folk came to express their utter indifference to a thing or a circumstance by exclaiming, "I don't care a rap!"

ODDITIES

A young man being asked by a judge whether he had a father and a mother said he wasn't quite sure whether he had or not. First, his father died, and then his mother married again; and then his mother died and his father married again; and now he didn't exactly know whether they were his father and mother or not.

The tallest men of Western Europe are found in Catolina, in Spain; Normandy, in France, and Yorkshire, in England. The tallest Americans are probably the mountaineers of Eastern Tennessee.

The population of London is now 4,421,661. That of Paris, which comes next in the list of large cities, is 2,344,350.

The most expensive postage stamp in the world is the noted Dundee stamp, which is valued at £500. James Chalmers of Dundee invented the adhesive postage stamp in 1834.

Salt was the ordinary money of the Abyssinians and shad scales are used as money in many of the North Sea islands.

Of flowers used as a food the clove is a familiar example, but the most remarkable of all food flowers is that produced by the mahua tree of India, whose fleshy blossoms form a staple article of food among the poor. The people of the hill tribes could hardly exist without a regular supply of mahua flowers, which are pulpy and sweet, but somewhat nauseous to the unaccustomed palate. The surplus crop of these blossoms is, to some extent, dried, but the main part of the uneaten supply is put into a rude still, which gives out a copious supply of an exceedingly fiery and irritating arrack used as a beverage.

A blacksmith's tools of the present day are almost identical with those used in the same trade over 300 years ago.

The oldest liquor in any New York club cellar is supposed to be some Savillac brandy of the vintage of 1803 at the Union Club.

The largest brandy still in the world is located about two miles from Stockton, on El Pinal, the pioneer vineyard and winery of San Joaquin county, California.

The name Bridget is from the Celtic, meaning strength; the name is found in the French, Spanish and Italian as well as the English language; though varying from the common Irish form.

In Corfu sheets of paper pass for money; one sheet buys one quart of rice, or 20 sheets a piece of hemp cloth.

Telephones are put in the houses of Stockholm, Sweden, at a rent of $2.75 a year each. For each call, however, there is a charge of two and a half cents extra.

A solar disturbance lasting 15 minutes, in which vapors ascend to a distance of 80,000 miles, was recently observed by astronomers.

In southern Europe 38,000 oranges have been picked from one tree.

A silver coin is usually in currency for 27 years.

The Queen's granddaughters outnumber her majesty's grandsons by almost three to one.

There are now living in one house in a village near Norwich, Eng., five generations, the ages of the individuals being 92, 61, 36, 19, and 6 months, respectively.

A remarkable family of eight old women is living in the same house at Vexio, Sweden. Three are widows and five are old maids. Their ages aggregate within a year or two of 700 years, each of the women being nearly 90 years of age.

The price asked of the Southeastern railway in England for a strip of land in Bermondsey 16 feet deep comprising an area of 4000 feet, was at the rate of £13,000,000 an acre.

A steam roller in Vienna is worked with a perfectly smokeless fuel called massute, composed of the liquid residuum of petroleum refineries.

A French officer in Buisson has invented a hippometer which will register the paces and ground covered by a horse.

In the District Court of Galveston the other day a divorce case was called, the petition read, a witness examined and a decree granted, all inside of 57 seconds.

The are 13 miles of bookshelves in the British museum.

A perfumer in Cannes uses 20 tons of violets every year.

Eminent men in some cases had the benefit of early start. Webster was in college at 15, and at 30 he was the peer of the ablest man in Congress. Martin Luther had become distinguished at 24, and at 56 had reached the topmost round of fame. Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only the most illustrious general of the time, but one of the great lawgivers of the world. William Pitt entered the ministry at 14, was chancellor of the exchequer at 22, prime minister at 24, and at 35 was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.

For every foot of stature a man should weigh 26 pounds.

A German newspaper recently contained the word Neapolitanersdudelsackpfeifergesellschaftsunterstutzungsverein. It is supposed to mean "Benefit Association of Neapolitan Bagpipe Players."

Rio de Janeiro is said to have the finest harbor in the world. The entrance to it is lined by strong fortifications, and vessels can anchor immediately at the quays of the city.

The rudder of the French ironclad Brennus, which was recently launched at Lorient, was 18 feet high and 13 feet wide, weighing 17 tons.

A gold coin depreciates 5 per cent. of value in 16 years of constant use.

By putting aside 25 cents every day a New Jersey man has in 20 years saved $1825.

A walnut tree 6½ feet in diameter and 80 feet to the first branch will be the unique exhibit of a Missouri town at the World's fair.

Only one couple in 11,500 live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

The Shah of Persia has a tobacco pipe worth $400,000.

California's wine crop this year will equal a quart for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Bismuth melts at a point so far below that of boiling water that it can be used for taking casts from the most destructible objects.

Maine takes its name from the province of Main in France, and was so called out of compliment to the queen of Charles I., who was its owner.

The crescent has been an emblem for many ages. In ancient mythology it decorated the foreheads of Diana and Astarte, the Syrian Venice.

Rich Hill, Mo., has an 18-year-old young lady who weighs 325 pounds. She is 7 feet 10 inches high, and wears a shoe 16 inches in length.

Ceylon has a spider which spins a yellow web, the threads of which are almost as large as buttonhole twist. Its webs are often from six to eight feet across.

An arc lamp that combines the principles of the incandescent and arc lamps has been invented. One carbon is a tube and the other a round rod, the rod fitting into the tube and being insulated from it by a layer of asbestos. When the flanged head of the inner carbon is in contact with the cylinder an arc is formed. The carbons are consumed slowly in a vacuum.

A sweet potato was recently dug up in Fresno, Cal., that weighed 44¾ pounds.

Glass has been made in the United States since 1720.

The hour of four is usually marked on clock dials by four "I's," or straight lines, instead of the Arabic numerals, IV.

December was with the Dutch the winter month, with the Saxons, the mid-winter month, and with the French Frimaire, the month of hoar frost.

There are 10,400,000 pennies in the United States sub-treasury in New York city.

A farmer at Mission Bottom, Or., dug up a turnip in his patch the other day that weighed 15 pounds.

The largest sailing ship under any flag is La France, a five-masted vessel, that recently sailed from Newcastle for Liverpool with coal. Her length is 375 feet, and beam 49 feet.

A farmer in Missouri has a half-gallon jar of peach preserves that have kept in perfect condition for more than 30 years. They were recently tested and found to have retained their flavor as well as their looks.

The first theatrical company to play in the United States came from England in 1752, and landed at York, in Virginia. The first public appearance of the players, then known as "His Majesty's Servants," was at Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 5. From there they went to Annapolis, Md., and built a theatre, but the venture proving unsuccessful they went thence to New York, and on Sept. 7, 1753, played Sterne's "Conscious Lovers." Under the management of an actor named Hallam they went to Philadelphia in 1754, and in a vacant store rented for the occasion they played "The Fair Penitent."

The custom of saying "God bless you" when a person sneezes dates from the time of Jacob, who ordered that when a person sneezed some one should make a pious exclamation.

In Washington recently among specimens of vegetable products recently exhibited were potatoes weighing from 3 to 6¼ pounds, turnips weighing 25 pounds and a beet weighing 21 pounds.

The seat of the coronation chair of England is made of a sandstone slab which was brought from Scone by Edward I., and is said to be the stone upon which Jacob rested his head when he saw his famous vision.

Brass rings, sometimes weighing 30 pounds, are welded around the necks of the wives of Upper Congo natives. The women are proud of the ornament, believing that it enhances their importance and beauty.

NO GHOST AT THE BANQUET

How to Get Up a Good Xmas Feast Without Meat.

A Sunday Globe Reader's Thanksgiving Dinner.

Which Embraced Neither Fish, Fowl Nor Red Herring.

To the Editor of The Sunday Globe:



AMONG the articles in your Thanksgiving paper, filled with the slaughter of fed beasts and fowls—1400 turkeys distributed by a missionary society, the President of our country dining off the largest Hoosierdom afforded, and so on—was one of a poor woman who looked wistfully at the spectacle of suspended corpses with but $1 in her pocket, and she was obliged to distribute her money on corned beef and a few vegetables.

It suggests the proprietyof essaying a few words on the necessities of life, and asking what are they.

I have no doubt that many a feeling of pity was excited for the poor woman unable to provide herself with a duck, goose or turkey; many benevolent hearts wished they could have known her, so gladly would they have contributed to the poor woman's wants.

But one there was who ardently wished she could have known her, and suggested what a luxurious dinner she could have provided for herself without chicken, turkey, goose or duck, roast beef, pork or lamb, and all for the same dollar.

A few people in the city, with full purses to provide what their hearts desired, and a generous degree of self-indulgence in their natures, have dined royally on this and many another Thanksgiving and Christmas without one of the above-mentioned articles of diet—without a corpse of any kind or description in their larder. They will so dine again on Christmas, and I hope some reader of these lines may emulate them.

Let me give a bona fide menu of the table of a gentleman who is epicurean in his tastes and abundantly

Able to Indulge Them.

His family numbered six on Thanksgiving, half of whom were invited guests.

Tomato soup.
Italian chestnuts (boiled).
Sweet potatoes (baked). Plain boiled potatoes.
Escalloped onions. Mashed turnips.
Egg maccaroni. Succotash.
Celery.
Apple Sauce. Cranberry sauce.
Piccalilli. Cold slaw with egg sauce.
Grape jelly.
Plum pudding. Date sauce.
Mince fruit pie. Pumpkin pie.
Cheese.
Chocolate ice cream. Orange sherbet.
Cake.
Oranges. Bananas. Apples. Grapes.
Nuts. Crackers.
Confectionery.
Coffee.

The dinner was served in six courses, and was cooked and served by one domestic.

Two hours were occupied at the table, and sociability and good cheer abounded, and by the time the fourth course appeared appetites began to flag.

Not only was the dietetic demand satisfied, but the æsthetic nature as well, for tables can never bloom in such beauty with poor dead corpses as with the pure white and yellow or red tubers from the earth, or the orange, green and white products of the vines, and the innumerable colors and forms given us by the ripened fruits of our own and foreign climes.

Now to consider the above menu with reference to cost, labor, satisfaction and results, in comparison with a dinner of the "regular," stereotyped Thanksgiving order.

The above dinner, pronounced elegant by all who partook, cost (not including grape jelly, coffee, pickles, bread, butter, etc., which are among regular supplies on hand and are included in the provision of any table), the munificent sum of $2.80, which included double the amount of ice cream consumed. Deducting the superfluity of this one thing, which cost 30 cents, we have $2.50 as the cost of the dinner.

This sum, $2.50, necessary for this whole dinner would only buy one turkey of 10 pounds—scarce an average weight—at 25 cents a pound, a very moderate supply for a family of six, and the requirements for all the accompanying accessories would double the sum, and

Leave the Table Incomplete,

possibly, at that.

Now, about the satisfaction of such a dinner. With most of the participants it was the first vegetarian Thangsgiving dinner, so their memory of past experience was not so far in the past that comparisons could not be made trustworthily.

One guest, not previously advised of the character of the entertainment, was asked by another, at the close of the third course, how she enjoyed a vegetarian feast, and replied, astonished, "Why, what do you mean? Have we not had any meat?"

She had not missed the meat to which she was daily accustomed.

There was nothing superior in the cooking, but the natural demands of appetite and taste had been fully met, and no particular attention was paid to what was not there, so that meat was not missed.

The after-dinner sensation of an intemperate fulness was not lacking. It will take another step up the ladder of progression to accomplish that, for cramming and stuffing have been so long in vogue that it has become second nature, and we cannot put on the brakes all in one minute.

But there was not the usual accompaniment of heaviness, headache and oppression. Instead was clearness of head and of brain.

The labor in the vegetarian diet is reduced fully one third. Difficulty was anticipated in this household over the problem of being able to appease and please the help under a prohibitory meat law. But the very first helper was perfectly enchanted with the menu, and more so with the diminished labor attending it.

And every practical housekeeper can imagine how easily a Thanksgiving feast could be provided if she omitted the preparation of the various meats, and the cleansing of the utensils used, as well as the dishes serving them.

Let us see what the poor woman mentioned in THE GLOBE could do with her $1. It seems that she expended 28 cents for vegetables. That would purchase 1 quart of potatoes, 3 cents; 3 pounds of sweet potatoes, 5 cents; 4 pounds of squash, 6 cents; 1 quart of turnips, 5 cents; 1 quart of onions, 5 cents; 1 quart of apples, 4 cents.

With 32 cents more could have been bought: ½ bunch celery, 7 cents; 1 pint cranberries, 5 cents; 2 pies at 10 cents each, 20 cents.

With the 40 cents left for delicacies could be had: ½ dozen oranges, 10 cents; ½ dozen bananas, 5 cents; 1 quart nuts, 10 cents; and 1 pound grapes, 15 cents.

Total, $1.00.

One can make many changes on this. In place of two of the vegetables a very nice central dish can be made of maccaroni, cooked with milk and one egg and a little cheese, and slightly browned in the oven, you have a dish of beauty, and one exceedingly nutritious.

Cheese is allowed by all to be more nutritious than the proverbial salt pork.

The apples for sauce can be given up for a larger supply of cranberries if desired. The pies, if made at home, can be large ones for 10 cents. Onions can make a fine central dish by first boiling till soft, then breaking up a little; make alternate layers of the onions and cracker crumbs in a pudding dish, with seasoning of salt, butter, pepper, and the whole wet with milk and baked to a delicious brown.

A cabbage may meet the need better than one of the vegetables given, either boiled or raw. Raw, finely chopped and treated to a creamy sauce made of flour, vinegar, eggs and butter, makes a dish which provokes an appetite.

Of course, if $1 is to buy the entire meal, some delicacy mentioned must be omitted to buy the loaf of bread, butter, etc., but it is to be hoped she will be able to buy a loaf of entire wheat, made by a good cook, with no lard, oil nor sugar in it.

A law prohibiting the making of the white loaf is needed to antedate any liquor law; for to the taking the alcoholic principles out of our flour is due much of the desire for stimulants, tea, coffee or whiskey.

Put yourself in the place of the poor animal driven to slaughter. I saw and heard, when a little child, the death scene of an animal, and all adown the years have I seen and heard that reproachful appeal for life; and the cries of the chickens in the hands of their merciless destroyer, heard in that childhood, haunt me and plead with me still.

Think how instinctively we shrink from the cold dead body, and yet tomorrow we embrace it within the organism we call ours to control.

Are we more than one remove from cannibals? And which way are we removed?

S. L. H.

Or, Chevalier Sans Aragonhisback.

A Frenchman, who was decorated on the 4th of July last, went to the registrar's office to get a copy of his certificate of birth. When it had been handed to him he read it carefully, and, blandly smiling, said to the clerk:

"Couldn't you add, 'Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur?'"

FIRST WOMAN LAWYER IN FRANCE.

How She Excelled Her 500 Schoolfellows—Her Mother Sat with Her During Lectures and the Boys Did Not Dare Flirt.



THE admission last year of Mlle. Sarmisa D. Bilcesco to practice law in the French courts evoked columns of spirited editorial from the Parisian press, and revolutionized the classic precincts of L'Ecole du Droit.

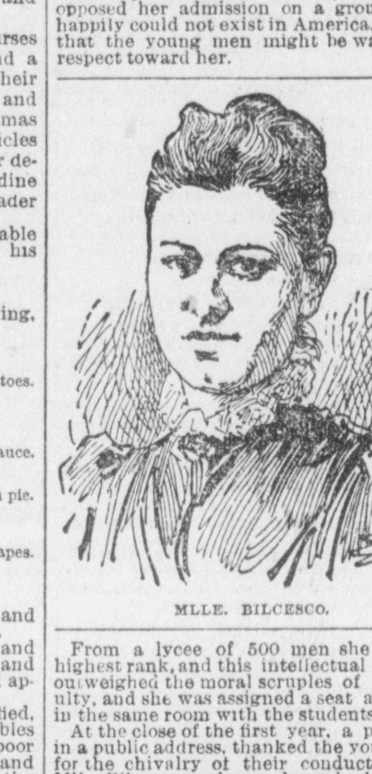
Fancy the tall, graceful figure of a girl of 23, with dark hair brushed high off an intellectual forehead, sparkling dark eyes and rich brunette color offset by a natty gown of brown cloth, with sleeves and trimmings of brown velvet shot with gold, and a dashing hat garlanded with pink silk hollyhocks, and you have the portrait of Mlle. Bilcesco as she was wont to appear in the boulevards of Paris.

Only child of a wealthy banker of Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, it was in obedience to her father's wishes that she pursued the study of law.

Carefully instructed by private teachers at home, she passed the examination with the young men in the college of Bucharest, taking, at the age of 17, the degree of bachelor of letters and science.

She then sought Paris and applied for admission to L'Ecole du Droit to pursue the course with the young men. The application created a tumult in the classic temple.

Three professors in the faculty strenuously opposed her admission on a ground that happily could not exist in America, namely, that the young men might be wanting in respect toward her.



MLLE. BILCESCO.

From a lycee of 500 men she took the highest rank, and this intellectual triumph outweighed the moral scruples of the faculty, and she was assigned a seat aloof, but in the same room with the students.

At the close of the first year, a professor, in a public address, thanked the young men for the chivalry of their conduct toward Mlle. Bilcesco, and warmly praised her industry, perseverance and womanly dignity.

Six years is the apprenticeship of the law student of France. During these years Mlle. Bilcesco missed but one day. Her devoted mother was her constant companion, going daily with her to the college and occupying a seat at her side during all the tedious lectures of six laborious years.

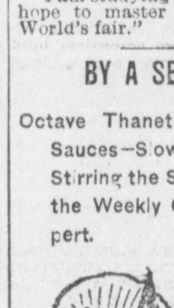
The French advocate wears in court a black gown with angel sleeves and a round black cap.

Mlle. Bilcesco is now practicing at the bar of her native city, Bucharest. Accomplished pianist, clever artist, she is versed in the languages of Europe.

"I am studying English," she writes, "and hope to master it in time to enjoy the World's fair."

BY A SELF-MADE COOK.

Octave Thanet Tells How to Make Sauces—Slow Cooking and Frequent Stirring the Secret—Every Reader of the Weekly Globe May Become Expert.



ALL sauces, like Gaul, may be divided into three parts. These are flour, butter and liquid. The flavoring should be—and with good cooks always is—purely a matter of taste.

If you understand how to make one sauce you understand how to make all. The secret of sauces is slow cooking and plenty of it.

I give a sample sauce, a white sauce.

Take two tablespoonfuls of sifted flour and two tablespoonfuls of butter; put them into a saucepan (a smooth saucepan of any kind), and, at the same time, take one pint of any white stock, veal broth or chicken broth, or, if you are hard pressed, a pint of broth made out of beef extract and boiling water will serve, though not advised; heat this stock to boiling and at the same time cook the butter and the flour together until the mixture bubbles and boils.

Cook one minute. But nothing vital will happen if you cook it two or half a minute instead of a minute! You need a hot fire for this part. As soon as both mixtures are boiling, pour the liquid into the flour and butter.

Pour it all at once, stirring vigorously with the left hand while you pour with the right. We are happily provided with two hands for just such emergencies!

In a few minutes the mixture will begin to thicken; then set the saucepan on the back of the stove, where it will gently simmer, and let it simmer at least an hour; and an hour and a half will not hurt it.

If you wish the flavor of onion, grate a small one into this, when it is set back. Salt and pepper with red pepper or white, the black will discolor it. Just before serving add the juice of half a lemon and a gill of cream, thick and sweet.

This sauce can be infinitely varied. If you want a yellow sauce (Hollandaise), you need only add the yolk of an egg, or two yolks if you prefer.

The vital point with eggs added this way, is not to cook them more than barely enough to set them; a minute is time enough. And here it is important that you should be exact in your time, one minute; not one and a half or two minutes.

How to Make Brown Sauces.

Brown sauces of all kinds are made in the same way, the change in color being made (with a good deal of bother) by browning the flour and butter or (without any risk and bother at all) by making the plain white sauce, and adding—at almost any period, but when it is put back on the stove is my own preference—a French caramel coloring tablet, to be obtained at any grocer's, and a teaspoonful of China soy.

The addition of mushrooms, olives, chestnuts, etc., makes other sauce very easy and very delicious. I like, myself, also, a real cream sauce, made entirely of cream, which is heated instead of the stock.

Tomato Sauce.

There are two varieties of sauce that should have mention, perhaps—tomato sauce and bread sauce for game. The latter is not so popular in this country as it should be, although one encounters it at every turn in England, with every kind of fowl, and in every stage of resemblance to a poultice.

Tomato sauce is made very easily by first stewing (slowly) the tomatoes until all the juice of the vegetable is extracted, then straining and using this liquor instead of stock. Half stock and half tomato makes a very goodly company.

A little chili sauce or tomato ketchup helps the flavor to an extraordinary extent. Onions should be added and chopped parsley. Shalots are better than onions for most sauce flavors, being more delicate.

They are the little green sprouts of onions, and by a merciful dispensation come just when onions have grown rank and old. It is often worth while to let some onions sprout all their being into shalots.

Bread Sauce.

Bread sauce is made by a different method. The simplest way is to dry stale bread hard in the cool oven and then roll it with the roller into minute crumbs. The bread must be white and not browned in the least in the oven.

A small cup of crumbs is allowance for a good pint of milk. Heat the milk to boiling, melt a tablespoonful of butter in the milk, season, and add the crumbs.

Let it cook on the back of the stove for half or three quarters of an hour and just before serving add a gill or two of cream to make it the right consistency, which should not be very thick.

The thickness of a thick gravy is right. Onion is a help. One small onion is about enough unless the family taste has been acquired in Italy on garlic.

Wine is usually a help to the flavoring of sauces. A wineglass of sherry or madeira or marsala is the allowance for the quantity of sauce mentioned. Lemon will curdle milk, but not cream.

In conclusion, I may say that the slow cooking and frequent—not constant—stirring, is the secret of that mellow and silken smoothness to be found in a perfect sauce, and everyone of my readers, with little care, may attain it.

OCTAVE THANET.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Proper Way to Avoid Getting Corpulent—Raw Eggs Swallowed From the Shell as a Vocal Tonic.



IT is every woman's duty to look as well as she can, and the advantage that is being taken by THE WEEKLY GLOBE's feminine readers of the opportunity offered in this column to ask questions about hygiene, the toilet, dress, etc., shows the general interest felt in these topics.

Let everybody send in her query. The column is open to all questions relating to personal appearance and topics of essentially feminine interest.

The name and residence of each writer must accompany her communication, but will not be published.

Please write on one side of the paper only, and be sure the question has not already been answered.

Thick and Thin Eyebrows.

M. B.—1. Please give a remedy for removing curved lines around the mouth? 2. What will make the eyebrows thick and heavy?

1. Read answer to "M. A." and "M. F. F." in last Sunday's GLOBE. Face massage will help in effacing the lines, which are really fine wrinkles. Learn to smile without wrinkling your face.

2. See answer to "Chit" in GLOBE for Nov. 29.

Swallowing Eggs for the Voice.

Miss E. G. E.—Nothing will make a naturally dark skin white. Healthful food, regular habits and plenty of fresh air will keep the skin clear. Regular Turkish baths are also excellent.

See last Sunday's GLOBE for advice for caring for the face.

2. Some swallow a raw egg from the shell, unbeaten, first before singing. Others take a tiny pinch of salt, one of Boston's best singers carrying salt with her always in a small bonbon case.

"Red in the Face."

An interested reader—1. Please tell how to make the face white. Mine is always red, though the skin is smooth.

2. Will not cold cream or any greasy mixture make hair grow upon the face?

3. What can you recommend for coarse, red hands that are exposed to all kinds of housework? Would you advise rubber gloves?

1. Avoid rich food, high, close collars, tight corsets and all clothing that restricts circulation.

2. No; witness its constant use by actresses.

3. Yes, protect them by gloves whenever you can. Avoid tight sleeves, linen cuffs, etc. At night apply lemon juice, followed by an application of rose water and glycerine. Always dry the hands carefully after they have been in water.

Sending Christmas Gifts.

Judy—Kindly inform me the proper way to send a Christmas present. Should one inclose a Christmas greeting card as well as a visiting card, or should she write her greetings on the back or above the name on the visiting card?

Either way is perfectly "good form."

How to Keep Thin.

A Reader.—"I abstain from flesh eating; will you tell me what one could eat that would be the least fattening."

Vegetables—omitting potatoes, and fruits—avoiding starchy foods, as rice.

Bronchitis.

Mrs. J. S. K.—"Would like to know what will give relief in a case of chronic bronchitis. Also if there is any cure for the same."

It would be an impertinence to prescribe for a chronic disease, knowing absolutely nothing of the case. Chronic bronchitis has been cured.

Getting Rid of Moles.

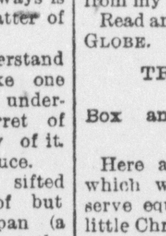
Edith.—"Please tell me a harmless remedy with which to prevent and drive moles from my face."

Read answer to M. B. LeF. in last Sunday's GLOBE.

TRIFLES, BUT HANDY.

Box and Pincushion Devices Good Enough for Favors.

Here are two pretty utilitarian trifles which would, according to the Tribune, serve equally well as german favors or as little Christmas gifts.



No. 1 consists of six small pasteboard boxes—those which draw out at the end and can be found at every fancy shop. These are filled respectively with shoe buttons, hooks and eyes, bone and pearl buttons, safety pins and fancy bonnet pins, a specimen of its contents being attached to each box. These boxes are placed neatly together and tied securely with a ribbon as broad as the length of the boxes, the bow at the top giving a pretty finishing touch.

No. 2 is a Chinese doll pincushion. The



round underskirt is first made of cotton cloth stuffed with bran, into which the lower half of the doll is packed away and then covered with any pretty flowered material. The upper part is arranged in character.

Why He Won His Case.

A young barrister, not noted for intelligence, succeeded in having a client acquitted of murder. Meeting a friend a few days afterwards, the barrister was greeted with warm congratulations.

"Yes," said the lawyer, mopping his brow, "I got him off, but it was a narrow escape."

"A narrow escape. How?"

"Ah, the tightest squeeze you ever saw. You know, I examined the witnesses and made the argument myself, the plea being self-defence. The jury were out two whole days. Finally the judge called them before him and asked what the trouble was."

"'Only one thing, my lord,' replied the foreman. "'Was the prisoner's counsel retained by him or appointed by the court?'

"'No, gentlemen, the prisoner is a man of means,' said the judge, 'and engaged his own counsel.'

"I could not see what bearing the question had on the evidence," continued the barrister, "but 10 minutes later in filed the jury, and what do you think the verdict was?"

"What?" asked Gill.

"Why, not guilty, on the ground of insanity."

HOW GOWNS ARE TRIMMED.

Society Beauty Wore Lace Ten Inches Deep.

Fur and Chiffon Are Worn by Many and in Many Ways.

Edge of Skirt, Neck and Shoulders Place of Treatment.



TRIMMINGS change from season to season more radically than general forms. Often the precise points where ornament is placed makes all the difference between an old and a new fashioned garment. This winter the dress of most pronounced style is made so by the entire absence of trimming; yet most dresses have trimmings, though the points for it are more sharply defined, and limited, than usual.

You may, for instance, have a trimming round the skirt, but you must not take it on an excursion up the side, or break it into varied parts that ask attention for themselves. It must be a simple border and nothing more—merely an edge to the skirt.

Besides the skirt-border, the objective points for ornament this season are the shoulders, the throat and the belt.



A STRAIGHT FALL FROM THE NECK.

The straight collar is on most dresses. It should not be made so wide and so close as to be a veritable choker. Long thin necks are not beautiful. A medium width looks best; it is also most fashionable.

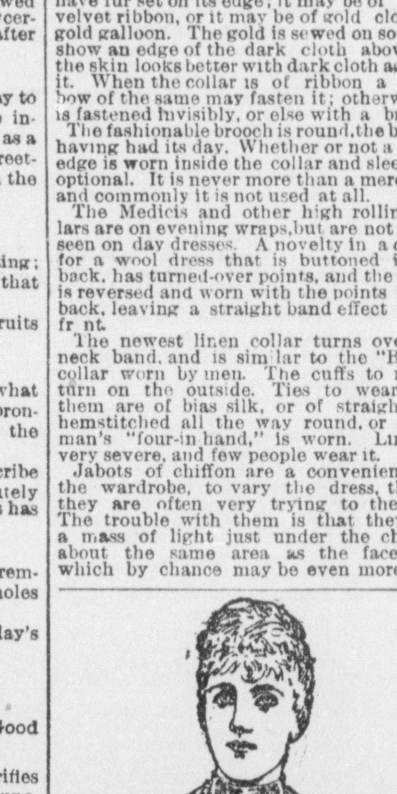
The straight collar can be varied, as follows: It may be of passementerie, even though passementerie is nowhere else on the garment; or it may be of jet; it may have fur set on its edge; it may be of black velvet ribbon, or it may be of gold cloth or gold galloon. The gold is sewed on so as to show an edge of the dark cloth above, as the skin looks better with dark cloth against it. When the collar is of ribbon a small bow of the same may fasten it; otherwise it is fastened invisibly, or else with a brooch.

The fashionable brooch is round, the bar pin having had its day. Whether or not a white edge is worn inside the collar and sleeves is optional. It is never more than a mere line, and commonly it is not used at all.

The Medicis and other high rolling collars are on evening wraps, but are not much seen on day dresses. A novelty in a collar, for a wool dress that is buttoned in the back, has turned-over points, and the collar is reversed and worn with the points in the back, leaving a straight band effect in the front.

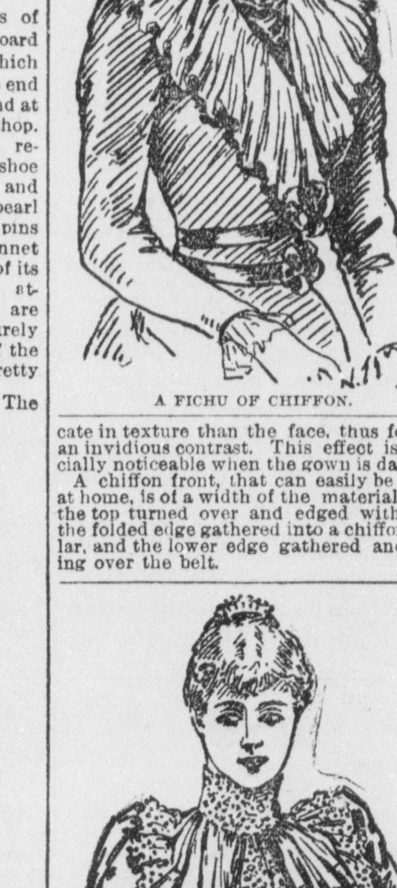
The newest linen collar turns over the neck band, and is similar to the "Byron" collar worn by men. The cuffs to match turn on the outside. Ties to wear with them are of bias silk, or of straight silk hemstitched all the way round, or else a man's "four-in-hand," is worn. Linen is very severe, and few people wear it.

Jabots of chiffon are a convenience in the wardrobe, to vary the dress, though they are often very trying to the face. The trouble with them is that they give a mass of light just under the chin of about the same area as the face, and which by chance may be even more delicate in texture than the face, thus forcing an invidious contrast. This effect is especially noticeable when the gown is dark.



A FICHU OF CHIFFON.

A chiffon front, that can easily be made at home, is of a width of the material, with the top turned over and edged with lace, the folded edge gathered into a chiffon collar, and the lower edge gathered and falling over the belt.



A SQUARE JABOT.

The edge having the lace may be rounded or left straight. There is a fancy for the straight effect. Another design carries the lace up the sides and round the back, giving somewhat the effect of a yoke.

Lace used for this purpose is point de gene or point applique, a long jabot, or boa, is made by sewing a chiffon ruffle eight inches wide to a strip of ribbon of the same color. About the neck the ruffle should be doubled. Chiffon can be bought by the yard in ruffle widths, embroidered or plain.

It is interesting to observe the tendency toward decorating the shoulders rather than the front of the neck. It is, perhaps, but a caprice of fashion, yet it is more pleasing to taste. A gray cloth dress has black passementerie points, to wit:

A graduated strip passing over each shoulder from front to back; a binding a the bottom of the slightly pointed waist; an overlaying on the deep cuffs and on the standing collar.

A charming development of the shoulder trimming is the jaboting of white lace straight down from the shoulders to the top of the bust. White lace is used on the waists of both cloth and silk gowns intended for dressy occasions, such as visiting and the theatre.

It is usually point applique. Besides



A NEW SHOULDER TRIMMING.

the novel way just mentioned, it may be put on in a fall from the shoulders to a point at the bottom of the front. To give width, separate pieces may also be gathered over the sleeve top.

Another way is to gather it across the front from shoulder to shoulder, as a low neck would be outlined.

Recently, in a theatre box, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, a New York society beauty, wore a gown that had a fall of lace 10 inches deep, gathered all the way round the neck, and hanging loose. The neck-band above it was of sable fur.

The gown was of bluish gray camel hair, a fur band was round the elbow of the bell-sleeve, there was a ribbon belt of the gray, and no other trimming was on the gown. Her dark hair was combed straight back and braided low at the back, and for the rest of the costume she wore a bonnet of gold galloon and black tips, and a cloak of of cream-white cloth, trimmed with sable and lined with pink silk.

Fur and white lace, mingled on demi-dress costumes, is a fashionable fancy. The fur is in narrow bands, and commonly is used as a heading.

On the sleeve, if one must have trimming, it is permissible to put a narrow turn over cuff, or buttons and loop-holes up the side.

Also a mutton-leg sleeve may have a bracelet of ribbon tied round the upper arm to hold up its fulness. This last would be hardly suitable to heavy cloth.

The bell-sleeve, which is close nearly to the elbow, may have a fur band round the elbow to confine the fulness, or the lower part may be covered with parallel lines of narrow soutache braid, running round the arm.

ADA BACHE-CONE.

FOR A DOLLAR AND A HALF A WEEK.

Not a Theory but a Condition of Choice Fare Which Mrs. Ewing Discusses With Proofs—Good Cooking is Essential.

In the summer of 1887, while in charge of the School of Domestic Economy of the Iowa Agricultural College, I kept a strict account of the food used on our family table from Aug. 10 to Sept. 28—a period of seven weeks.

Our family consisted of four adult persons, and we used chickens, beef, lamb, eggs, butter, cream, milk, vegetables, melons, grapes, etc., in abundance, and all of the best quality. The cost was exactly $42—$6 a week for the four, or $1.50 a week for each person.

In 1888, while in charge of the School of Domestic Economy of Purdue University, Indiana, I experimented with a family of four adult persons, and the following was our bill of fare for one week in April:

Sunday.

Breakfast—Oranges, frizzled beef boiled potatoes, muffins, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Salsify soup, fried oysters, baked potatoes, lettuce salad, prune pudding, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Boiled rice, with cream, buttered toast, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast—Bananas, boiled fish, fried potatoes water-cresses, graham muffins, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Scotch broth, stewed chicken, mashed turnips, boiled potatoes, stewed peaches, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Farinose and cream, French rolls, strawberry jam, ginger wafers, bread, butter, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast—Oranges, creamed codfish, boiled potatoes, poached eggs on toast, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Tomato soup, broiled beefsteak, mashed potatoes, succotash, bread, butter, peach meringue.

Supper—Rolled wheat with cream, corn muffins, bread, butter, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast—Omelet, breakfast bacon, stewed potatoes, apple sauce, griddle cakes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Pea soup, roast beef, browned potatoes, scalloped tomatoes, bread, butter, coffee, snow pudding.

Supper—Rolled barley with cream, bread, butter ginger wafers, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast—Apples, oranges, hash, corn dodgers, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Clam soup, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, bread, butter, charlotte russe.

Supper—Cold meat, dipped toast, bread, butter, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast—Veal chops, baked potatoes, rice muffins, bread, butter, marmalade, coffee.

Dinner—Brown soup, cold roast turkey, potato salad, macaroni, baked sour apples, bread, butter, rice pudding.

Supper—Cornmeal mush, toast, bread, butter, fancy buns, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast—Oranges, bananas, hamburg steak, creamed potatoes, cresses, French rolls, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—White soup, mutton chops broiled, asparagus, potatoes, lettuce salad, bread, butter, caramel cream.

Supper—Oatmeal with cream, cold turkey, graham gems, bread, butter, tea.

Wasn't that pretty good fare and a pretty good variety? What do you think it cost? One dollar and seventy-five cents each, or $7 for four of us for the week.

Most people would think they fared sumptuously if they could get such breakfasts, dinners and suppers. Well, every family in the land can, for a similar sum, have as good a bill of fare every day of every week in the year, if the head of the family is a provident housekeeper and understands how to select and prepare food.

You will notice there is nothing included for fuel in this estimate. That can easily be estimated for yourselves.

"But how can choice fare be served for $1.50 a week?" is a question that is put to me orally and by letter every day. I answer:

"By judiciously selecting the best quality of food materials, and by skilfully preparing them in the best possible manner."

I have given you the quantity and quality of food that can be furnished for $1.50 when properly cooked. But such fare cannot be furnished at that rate unless it is properly cooked.

EMMA P. EWING.

TO MAKE GOOD TEA.

How the Chinese Brew the Celestial Beverage.

This should be the perfect way, because it is the way the Chinese themselves brew their celestial beverage. Take a level teaspoonful of tea for each cup.

Have a tea kettle filled with the same number of cups of boiling water. Pour all the water into the teapot in which the tea is to be brewed, and which has been previously warmed gently, so that the temperature of the boiling water shall not be lowered when it is poured into the teapot.

Now, stir down into the boiling water all the tea. When it is thoroughly mixed with the water, let the infusion stand for four minutes, then pour it. This process reverses the one customary with us, which is to pour the water on the tea.

No person who is educated in tea drinking enough to want his tea made in this way is going to put any kind of seasoning in his cup, not even lemon.

"Won't you try a little lemon in your tea, just for once?" pleaded the young hostess to the traveller who taught her to brew her tea in the perfect way.

"Madam," he answered, with as much indignation in his tone as his gentle courtesy would permit, "my tea drinking is a rite, not an experiment."

Big Money for Agents.

A $50 appointment on 30 days' time, guarantee $15 profit in four weeks or no pay. Free sample for stamp. Address A. B. SHOOP & Co., Racine, Wis.

MANY COOKS, MANY MINDS.

Famous Chefs of Boston's Leading Hotels

Tell Weekly Globe Readers How to Serve the Turkey.

Some Very Useful and Novel Points for Housekeepers.



THERE was a French authority on gastronomics who declared there were 92 separate and distinct ways of cooking a potato. If such a simple operation is susceptible of so many variations, then the more complicated process of roasting a turkey must admit of an almost infinite variety of methods.

At any rate, chefs of some of the leading hotels in Boston have consented to share with GLOBE readers the secrets of the cuisine relating to the roasting of a turkey. Of course, they don't agree with one another, some of them being inclined to think that the proof of the turkey is in the stuffing, while others hold that this belongs rather to the mint, anise and cumin of a roast. Here are the recipes:

Senhor Antonio de Oliveira Boteilho,

the accomplished and versatile chef of the Quincy House, says there are three principal ways of stuffing a turkey. In the first place there is the French, or royal, stuffing, which is the most elaborate and expensive. It is prepared in this way:

Take about a pound of fat salt pork, cut it into very small pieces, put it into a marble mortar and pound it into a paste; add two kernels of garlic and one small onion chopped very fine.

Mix the whole together, and add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley, well rinsed, a tablespoonful of Bell's dressing, one-quarter teaspoonful pepper, and three or four large truffles cut into thin wafers.

The truffles and the parsley may be mixed in after the paste is taken from the mortar. The stuffing should be put, not only inside the body, but also under the skin on the breast. Roll the turkey all over in fat pork. In this way it bastes itself as it roasts.

This kind of stuffing may be used for all kinds of poultry and game.

Home Stuffing.

In the second place, there is the home stuffing. This is prepared by taking one-fourth pound of salt pork, cutting it fine and frying it with a small onion cut fine. Two tablaspoonfuls of parsley cut fine and bleached may be added.

While this is being done a large loaf of baker's bread is soaking in cold water.

Take one-fourth pound fine chopped lean ham, a tablespoonful of Bell's dressing, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, from 18 to 24 chicken livers chopped fine.

Let the livers simmer gently with the salt pork and onion. Take a half-pound of chicken scraps and stir them into the above ingredients; squeeze the water out of the bread and add it to the mixture, together with six eggs. Truffles, chopped fine, may be used according to taste.

This stuffing may also be used for any kind of poultry or game

Without Truffles and Pork.

The third kind of stuffing recommended by the Quincy House chef is the same as the second, omitting the truffles and the pork.

In all cases, he says, the fowl should be lined with fat pork. He does not approve of filbert, chestnut and other fancy dressings. "That's not the way to eat chestnuts," he says.

Monsieur P. Genesse,

the well-known Tremont House chef, gives the following recipe:

Take a nice tender male turkey, cut the feet off and slit the skin on the neck from the head down, then twist the whole neck off and leave the outside skin hanging. Clean the skin of the neck thoroughly of any entrails. Remove the crop bag, then make a small cut between the legs and remove the entrails.

Singe the exterior in an alcohol flame, and do not wash the bird, but wipe it with a clean towel.

Turn the wings toward the back.

There are many kinds of stuffing, says M. Genesse, the principal ones being the following:

Various Stuffings.

Family stuffing—Cut the crust off a good loaf of white bread, and soak in milk for a few minutes. Squeeze the bread until quite dry. Add some good butter; some mix spice and a little baking powder, salt and pepper, and a little chopped parsley.

Hotel style—Cut the crust off a loaf and soak in water for a few minutes; squeeze the bread dry; add chopped onions fried brown; salt pork chopped fine and fried; add to the soaked bread 2 whole eggs, sage, nutmeg and melted butter and thyme, salt and pepper, chopped parsley, and if required to be a little richer add some roasted chestnuts and a few mushrooms.

A la Maryland—Soak the bread as in the home stuffing, sage and thyme to be added with some fried chopped pork; mix a quart of oysters with the soaked bread, and season to suit the taste.

A la Francaise—Soak the bread as in the home stuffing. Add some ham (chopped fine), parsley, turkey liver (chopped fine), spice, sage and thyme, a good lump of butter; season accordingly; truffles and mushrooms and lard and pork scraps.

How to Stuff.

Place the stuffing inside, and in the neck also. Squeeze the legs tightly underneath the breast and tie with a string, using a needle to go through the legs, so as to catch the skin of the neck on the back of the turkey.

Then push the pope's nose into the cut and tie with a string. Cover the whole breast with a thin slice of fat salt pork; season the top and place in a pan.

Pour chicken broth over the bird. If you haven't got chicken broth, put on water. Roast slowly. Every 15 minutes baste it to keep it from getting dry.

If the turkey is tender it will cook to perfection in an hour and a half.

Mr. Ira Orvitt,

the popular chef who pampers the appetites of Adams House patrons, believes in a chestnut stuffing. The chestnuts should be cooked in consomme until they are soft and then chopped fine. About a pint is enough for one turkey.

The other ingredients that Mr. Orvitt uses are: Onions (just a little), chopped celery, sage, summer savory, sweet marjoram, stale bread soaked in water, eggs, pepper and salt. Butter, he says, is much better than pork for basting.

Mr. Michael Cronan,

who directs the vast culinary interests of Parker's, like Mr. Orvitt, thinks a chestnut dressing is most excellent.

He regards truffles as too expensive to be used in ordinary stuffings. He uses "enough onions for flavor but not enough for taste," as he says.

The other ingredients of a Parker House stuffing are soaked bread, thyme, summer savory, sage and Bell's dressing.

Too much stuffing should not be put in, otherwise the turkey may burst open.

Baste very often, sprinkle over the outside a mixture of flour and cracker meal and roast in a medium fire.

George Wolfe, chef at Young's, advises thus: "The turkey should be singed with burning alcohol and thoroughly cleaned. I cut the legs and the wings in the first joints, and split the skin on the back of the neck. Then I cut the neck off and throw it away. I leave the skin on the breast and neck.

"Then the entrails are taken out and the inside of the turkey is cleaned and washed. Then I dry it with a cloth.

"The stuffing I make from bread soaked in water. When I am ready to use it I squeeze the water out and mix it with onions which I have sliced and fried brown. I flavor it either with Bell's dressing or sage. Then there must be one or two eggs in it to make it rich.

"When it is all ready for the oven I tie the legs to the body and then tie the whole bird up.

"I roast it in a flat pan with a little water. It must be put in the pan with breast down so that the breast will get plenty of moisture. I spread a little flour over the turkey to give it a nice brown color, and baste it two or three times. Occasionally I turn it around. When it is done the legs will be tender when you pinch them."

Chef Valentine Seitz

of the Brunswick does not cut the turkey's joints in any way before he puts it in the oven. The only marks of the knife are on the skin of the neck, where he has taken out the neck, and on the breast, where the stuffing goes in.

The turkey is tied up like a bundle of dry goods and put into the oven in a flat pan with a little water, which must be renewed from time to time. The flour is spread over it to give it a nice clear brunette complexion, and it is basted as often as there is need.

When it has been in the oven about two hours it is done.

The stuffing is made out of bread, chestnuts, sweet potatoes and mushrooms.

REDFERN FASHIONS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Paris, that gay votary of fashion, tells us a few new things and much we already knew before. She has not yet discarded plain, simple skirts, and gives no hint of doing so, possibly because with her supreme good taste she knows that, now their short stiffness is modified with the demi-train, they are the most becoming thing a woman can wear.

The trimming on these pretty skirts is either narrow rows of fur, a band of passementerie, or simply a wide hem with rows of machine stitching. The variety of trimming is limited to the front of the bodice, and a little novelty is introduced in the shape and arrangement of the coat-tails and the disposal of the belt or sash.

The basque is discarded, and in its place has appeared a bodice which has apparently no beginning and no ending. Moreover, its fastenings are not visible, and its edges are lost under a charming girdle—and it is altogether a subtle and distracting arrangement.

The belt is worn very much, but not the round belt that is so disastrous in its effect on a buxom figure, but the pointed belt, which starts from the side seams under the arms and slopes down to a point in front, where the dainty enamelled flower clasp or the jet ornament marks its boundary.

Sashes are worn, but they are festooned fantastically, and only those who belong to the inner circle of fashion would recognize them as sashes.

The corselet is much worn, sometimes with a full blouse, sometimes with a tight bodice, but it is recommended only to the slender waisted; hence those who glory in the absence of a small waist should choose some other style.



"Only One of This Style."

Here is a gown which Redfern declares is the only one of this style which has yet been launched upon the world of fashion. The top jacket, which is mounted in sections over a tight basque, is made of striped gray and black camel hair cloth cut on the bias.

It has short Elizabethan sleeves and a high curved out collar edged with silver-gray fox. The tight-fitting basque underneath is of black velvet, and an edging of fur is placed around the hips.

The material of the skirt is cut on the bias in the back portion, and on the straight in the front. Three narrow bands of fox fur with black velvet between form the trimming at the base of the skirt.



For Those in the Thirties.

But this design, which Redfern has originated, is both stylish and becoming. It is, of course, very costly. The long panel down the front of white cloth embroidered with gold is quite a new innovation, the white cloth undersleeves, showing beneath the curtain sleeves of seal and the trimming of bear which borders this daring production all help to make it a costly garment.

With it is worn one of those new hats which resemble a man's old-fashioned beaver cut down and trimmed with a band of velvet, a bow and buckle in front, and a group of feathers at the back. This style of chapeau is not suitable to the young, but for ladies somewhat advanced—say towards the thirties.

LE BARON DE BREMONT.

Greatest Remedy on Earth.

Mrs. De Fashion: "My dear, late hours, late suppers, and general social dissipation have ruined your constitution."

Miss De Fashion (belle of six seasons): "I know it, ma."

"And your health is miserable."

"Yes, ma."

"And you are losing your beauty."

"It's all gone, ma."

"It really is. And so is your plumpness."

"I'm nothing but skin and bones."

"There's no denying it, my dear. You are a mere wreck of your former self."

"Too true."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Get married."

Getting There With Both Feet.

When a man makes up his mind that he will never run to catch a train again so long as he lives, he has taken the first step towards becoming a real philosopher.

DEAR GRANDMA'S CHAIR.

High Art Stores Give It a Prominent Place.

How One Excited Woman Finished Her Parlor Windows.

Limb of a Tree as a Substitute for a Curtain Pole.

Extreme novelties in the trade, says the Upholsterer, are black walnut chairs of Louis XV. or Louis XIV. form, unvarnished, unpolished, but left in the plain wood finish with corners and back piece ornamented in little gilt details of design, with back and seat of peculiar wicker weave, likewise gilt.

The old-time armchair has come back to us—the old chair with the stiff high back and the heavy arms—the kind that the family cat and morning paper always go with—the kind that grandmother used and which for years has been down cellar. It is brought up now and the "high art" stores are giving it a prominent place in their stock.

I saw a woman in an excited state recently in her utter inability to finish her parlor windows. She had bought her lace curtains, but they lacked a bit of color to relieve them of their cold and ghostly appearance.



The usual sort of lambrequin, though, was too expensive. Here was what she finally did: She took a length of India silk, 28 inches wide, 4 yards long, 60 cents a yard.

She tied this in a loose simple knot in the centre, run the curtain pole through the knot, thus bringing it to the centre of the pole. She then carried the ends up and over the pole on the under side, draping downwards.

In this way the ends of the piece hung on an angle or bias. She edged them with a small tassel fringe, and the results were simply charming and cheap.

One of the cleverest ideas that has been presented for some time is a scheme for avoiding the conventional and, at times, wearisome way of draping back a curtain—an avoidance of the old cord and tassel idea; it is simply a spring clasp provided with a decorative ornament. The illustration shows something a little pretentious in the scheme, a winged head, but the scheme



may be done with a simple steel clasp ornamented by a fleur de lis or other decoration.

Three very graceful features of a recently imported line show a black bamboo screen, arranged for the drapery effects here shown, a green-olive wood jewel stand, and a bright yellow orangewood chair finished in "bent-wood effects" and voluptuously upholstered in black, blue and garnet.

A beautiful shade of brown lace curtain is being made for an oriental room we know of, for lace curtains are frequently nowadays made to order, the designs being put on by hand, appliqued, you know.

This one is a soft brown, and when hung will present few drapes or folds, but draped full. The centre is brought out in a rich medallion applique in brilliant colorings. Indeed, the whole design of the fabric is concentrated in this centre piece.

More sash curtains are being sold now than ever. Folks haven't understood what they were for, but when these little strips are arranged on each side of the window, like the side wings of a theatre scene, the effect of the show is greatly heightened.

The utilization of little alcoves and nooks in a room which are left by the building out of the mantelpiece or fireplace, should be one of the first objects of the decorator; for after the room is filled up so that you cannot move around in it, you always realize that you could have done away with this chair or that table, if you had only thought to get some things which fitted into your several nooks and alcoves.



A curious arrangement of a window top is accomplished by discarding the conventional curtain pole and substituting nothing more nor less than a limb of a tree, as quaint and Japanese in its angularity and quaintness as it is possible to get it.

This limb should be a forked affair, shaped like the letter Y if laid on its side.

The curtain should be draped over one leg and the extension of the Y, and along the branch or leg that rises upward the scheme is to perch blackbirds and squirrels and hang old clinging moss. It's one of those things that you can't describe, but can imagine, possibly.

You wouldn't believe how many easels are made in this country. We estimate it's over a quarter of a million. One New York firm alone placed an order recently for 12,000 easels of a certain special pattern, and it has got so now that you can buy them all the way from 30 cents to $30—an indication of the way things are going in matters decorative.

TO COOK A BEEFSTEAK.

How Peace is Maintained in Many a Home.

The steak should be a sirloin cut, with the bone removed. It should be an inch or an inch and a quarter in thickness, and should weigh from a pound and a half to two pounds.

Two or three hours before cooking the steak mix a tablespoonful of olive oil with a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter-teaspoonful of pepper.

Rub this mixture thoroughly over both sides of the steak, and let it lie on a plate until time to cook it.

Two objects are attained by this process—the steak is thoroughly seasoned through, without waste of the juices, which are prevented from passing out by the oil; and the oil passes into the fibre of the meat, making it tender and rich.

Put the steak in a broiler and place the broiler over a fire of bright coals, cook each side of the steak briskly for one minute, then sprinkle a little ashes over the fire to let the steak broil for 10 or 15 minutes.

Finally, serve promptly on a hot platter with water cress, put no butter, salt or pepper on the steak. This is the way steaks are prepared by the best cooks.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

All the Points in the Document Tersely Enumerated.

Verbatim Text of Many Matters of More Than Ordinary Interest to the People.

Foreign Relations—Chili's Attitude—Tariff, Agriculture and Navy.

1. Advantage of reading department reports.
2. Invites the scrutiny of Congress to every branch of the public service.
3. Reciprocity consummated between Spanish West Indies, Brazil and San Domingo.
4. It has been agreed to arbitrate the Behring sea difficulties between America and England.
5. Better demarcation of Canadian boundary recommended.
6. Reassertion of Monroe doctrine.
7. Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France open their ports again to the American hog, all of which is credited to our new meat inspection law, and the retaliation clause in the McKinley bill.
8. Reciprocity with Germany now in negotiation.
9. Deplores New Orleans riot and hopes for early settlement with Italy; recommends that offences of this kind against foreigners be judged in federal instead of State courts.
10. The Itata incident recalled; no complaint has been made by Chili against Minister Egan or any of our officials.
11. Regrets that Chilian foreign secretary wrote him an offensive note relative to the Valparaiso attack upon the sailors of the U. S. S. Baltimore; this government awaits now a report of a judicial investigation of that outbreak, and if the outcome should not be satisfactory Congress will be notified by special message.
12. Renews recommendations relative to tonnage dues on Swedish and Norwegian commerce.
13. A modus vivendi in our relations with the Congo country.
14. The Chinese outrages against foreigners and the rejection of Minister Blair censured.
15. Caroline Island question reopened.
16. Spanish celebration of Columbus' discovery.
17. Nearly 1000 miles of inter-continental railway have been surveyed.
18. The Mexican boundary.
19. Kalakaua's death and the Pearl river naval station.
20. Urges Pan-American arbitration treaty.
21. Czar has been remonstrated with on account of his persecution of the Jews, and concern is expressed over the great increase of Jewish immigration.
22. International copyright progress.
23. Praise for Nicaragua canal project; he is willing to urge government aid in its behalf.
24. Navassa island troubles.
25. Effect of the McKinley bill has disappointed evil prophecies of its enemies, and in a large measure realized hopeful predictions of its friends; rarely if ever before was living so cheap as it now is; imports and exports increased; nothing anywhere to indicate that the existing tariff oppresses the people or retards our commerce, deprecates further tariff agitation; several new industries have been created by the bill, and everybody should rejoice.
26. Sherman silver bill has been beneficial, but free silver coinage would be disastrous; tendency of Europe towards silver gives hope ultimately of free bi-metallic coinage.
27. Regrets Secretary Proctor's retirement; Indian soldiers doing well; army topics.
28. How Chinamen are smuggled in from Canada and Mexico.
29. Ocean mail post offices; recommends free postal delivery in towns of 5000 inhabitants.
30. Postal subsidy law has failed to establish American line of mail vessels either to Europe or Brazil, but sees no reason for discouragement.
31. There are now 24 naval vessels under construction; urges prompt completion of the navy.
32. Mixed schools for Indians and whites recommended wherever possible.
33. Sioux outbreak due in part to just cause of complaint against the government; Gen. Miles complimented for his part in the troubles.
34. Foreshadows the disruption of the five independent Indian nations of Indian Territory; progress noted in opening Indian lands for white settlers.
35. Public land matters.
36. Compliments Commissioner Raum's administration of the pension bureau; 676,160 pensioners on the list; certificates issuing at the rate of 30,000 a month; 350,000 claims will be allowed during the present fiscal year; no deficiencies will occur; next year the pensions will require $144,956,000; growth of pensions greatly exaggerated before the public.
37. Urges appointment of commission to report a plan for dealing with the Pacific railroad debts to the government.
38. Census methods fair and intelligent.
39. Congress should regulate water supply and distribution of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah
40. Granting of valuable franchises without recompense to State or municipality is one of the most flagrant evils of modern legislation.
41. Utah not yet ripe for Statehood.
42. Local government for Alaska.
43. Lives of railroad employes should be guarded by government, as well as the lives of sailors.
44. Condemns Democratic redistricting in Michigan and the Michigan plan of choosing presidential electors by districts, and urges constitutional provision for uniformity of electoral voting.
45. Laments defeat of force bill and recommends non-partisan commission appointed by the Supreme Court to reform election evils.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Reciprocal Treaties, Behring Sea Seals and Other Matters.

The message of the President opens with a sketch of the relations of the United States with foreign powers and the reciprocal trade treaties. He says that there had been concluded, in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the tariff law, with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions, and with San Domingo.

Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definitive trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

In view of the reports which have been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Behring sea, I deemed it wise to propose to her majesty's government in February last that an agreement for a closed season should be made, pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. After much correspondence and delays for which this government was not responsible, an agreement was reached and signed on June 15, by which Great Britain undertook, from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in the Behring Sea, and the government of the United States, during the same period, to enforce its existing prohibition against pelagic sealing and to limit the catch by the fur seal company upon the islands to 7500 skins.

If this agreement could have been reached earlier, in response to the strenuous endeavors of this government, it would have been more effective; but, coming even as late as it did, it unquestionably resulted in greatly diminishing the destruction of the seals by the Canadian sealers.

In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by her majesty's government for the adjustment of the long-pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable.

I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this government have been agreed upon, and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention.

In view of the advanced position which this government has taken upon the question of international arbitration, this renewed expression of our adherence to this method for the settlement of disputes such as have arisen in the Behring Sea will, I doubt not, meet with the concurrence of Congress.

Provision should be made for a joint demarcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States, wherever required by the increasing border settlements, and especially for the exact location of the water boundary in the straits and rivers.

I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the friendly efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavailing.

This government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encroachment on territories long under the administrative control of American States. The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amicable arbitration, where the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, on historic facts, readily ascertainable.

CHILIAN AFFAIRS.

Story of the Killing of Sailors and Demand for Indemnity.

The civil war in Chili, which began in January last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collisions until Aug. 28, when the congressional forces landed near Valparaiso, and, after a bloody engagement, captured that city.

President Balmaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost, and a provisional government was speedily established by the victorious party.

Our minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communication with this government as soon as it should have established its de facto character, which was done. During the pendency of this civil contest frequent indirect appeals were made to this government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents, and to give audience to their reprentatives.

This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout, which this government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon on the part of European nations.

The Itata, an armed vessel commanded by a naval officer of the insurgent fleet, manned by its sailors and with soldiers on board, was seized under process of the United States court at San Diago, California, for a violation of our neutrality laws.

While in the custody of an officer of the court, the vessel was forcibly wrested from his control and put to sea.

A trial in the District Court of the United States for the southern district of California has recently resulted in a decision holding, among other things, that, inasmuch as the Congressional party had not been recognized as a belligerent, the acts done in its interest could not be a violation of our neutrality laws.

During the progress of the war in Chili, this government tendered its good offices to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and it was at one time hoped that a good result might be reached; but in this we were disappointed.

I am quite sure that President Montt, who has, under circumstances of promise for the peace of Chili, been installed as president of that republic, will not desire that, in the unfortunate event of any revolt against his authority, the policy of this government should be other than that which we have recently observed.

No official complaint of the conduct of our minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this government, and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifestly had their origin in rival interests, and in a wish to pervert the relations of the United States and Chili.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people, and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this government.

A considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore leave and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city.

One petty officer was killed outright, and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died.

So savage and brutal was the assault, that several of our sailors received more than two, and one as many as 18, stab wounds.

An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, and that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well-disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men.

Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated.

The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace.

So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing uniform of their government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity.

The attention of the Chilian government was at once called to this affair, and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilian government that might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this government.

The Chilian government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this government would confidently expect full and prompt reparation.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary for foreign affairs of the provisional government was couched in an offensive tone.

To this no response has been made.

This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation, which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso.

It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident.

If these just expectations should be disappointed, or further needless delay intervene, I will by a special message bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be necessary.

The entire correspondence with the government of Chili will, at an early day, be submitted to Congress.

Arbitration.

The arbitration treaty formulated by the international American conference lapsed by reason of the failure to exchange ratification fully within the limits of time provided; but several of the governments concerned have expressed a desire to save this important result of the conference by an extension of the period.

It is, in my judgment, incumbent upon the United States to conserve the influential initiative it has taken in this measure by ratifying the instrument and by advocating the proposed extension of the time for exchange.

These views have been made known to the other signatories.

MIGHTY IS KING TARIFF.

The Country's Prosperity Based on the Custom Houses.

The general interest in the operations of the Treasury Department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last Congress affecting the revenues, as to the results of this legislation upon the treasury and upon the country.

On the one hand it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the treasury bankrupt, and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other it was argued that the loss to the revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list, would be a direct gain to the people; that the prices of the necessaries of life, including those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market, and the products of the farm advanced prices; while the treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropriations, including the large exceptional expenditures for the refunding to the States of the direct tax and the redemption of the 4½ per cent. bonds.

It is not my purpose to enter at any length into a discussion of the effects of the legislation to which I have referred; but a brief examination of the statistics of the treasury and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its results have disappointed the evil prophecies of its opponents, and, in a large measure, realized the hopeful predictions of its friends.

Rarely, if ever before, in the history of the country has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people.

I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the 51st Congress is very favorable in its average effect on the prices of articles entering into common use.

During the 12 months, from Oct. 1, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1891, the total value of our foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) was $1,747,806,406, which was the largest of any year in the history of the United States.

The largest in any previous year was in 1890, when our commerce amounted to $1,647,139,093, and the last year exceeds this enormous aggregate by over $100,000,000.

It is interesting, and to some will be surprising, to know that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to $824,715,270, which was an increase of more than $11,000,000 over the value of the imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year, when the imports of merchandise were unusually large, in anticipation of the tariff legislation then pending.

The average annual value of the imports of merchandise for the 10 years from 1881 to 1890 was $692,186,522, and during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by $132,528,469.

The value of free imports during the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1891, was $118,092,387, more than the value of free imports during the corresponding 12 months of the preceding year, and there was during the same period a decrease of $106,846,508 in the value of imports of dutiable merchandise.

The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred, the first under the new tariff, was 48.18, while during the preceding 12 months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 34.27, an increase of 13.91 per cent.

If we take the six months ending Sept. 30 last, which covers the time during which sugars have been admitted free of duty, the per cent. of value of merchandise imported free of duty is found to be 55.37, which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any prior fiscal year in the history of the government.

If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification.

The value of such exports of merchandise for the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1891, was $923,091,136, while for the corresponding previous 12 months it was $860,177,115, an increase of $62,914,021, which is nearly three times the average annual increase of exports of merchandise for the preceding 20 years; this exceeds in amount and value the exports of merchandise during any year in the history of the government.

The increase in the value of exports of agricultural products during the year referred to over the corresponding 12 months of the prior year was $45,846,127, while the increase in the value of exports in manufactured products was $16,858,240.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class, to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people, or retards the commercial development of the nation.

It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would be in the worst state.

Agitation for radical changes in tariff and financial legislation cannot help, but may seriously impede business, to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential.

I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries, which will within a few years give employment to several hundred thousand American working men and women.

In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States, every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result.

NEED OF SHORE DEFENCES.

Indians Prove Good Soldiers—Sorry to Lose Proctor.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits the results of an intelligent, progressive and business-like administration of a department which has been too much regarded as one of mere routine.

The efforts of the secretary to reduce the percentage of desertions by removing the causes that promoted it have been so successful as to enable him to report for the last year a lower percentage of desertion than has been before reached in the history of the army.

The resulting money saving is considerable, but the improvement in the morale of the enlisted men is the most valuable incident of the reforms which have brought about this result.

The work of securing sites for shore batteries for harbor defence and the manufacture of mortars and guns of high power to equip them have made good progress during the year.

The preliminary work of tests and plans, which so long delayed a start, is now out of the way.

Some guns have been completed, and with an enlarged shop and a more complete equipment at Watervliet, the army will soon be abreast of the navy in gun construction.

Whatever unavoidable causes of delay may arise, there should be none from delayed or insufficient appropriations.

We shall be greatly embarrassed in the proper distribution and use of naval vessels until adequate shore defences are provided for our harbors.

I concur in the recommendation of the secretary that the three battalion organization be adopted for the infantry.

The adoption of a smokeless powder and of a modern rifle equal in range, precision and rapidity of fire to the best now in use will, I hope, be no longer delayed.

The project of enlisting Indians and organizing them into separate companies, upon the same basis as other soldiers, was made the subject of very careful study by the secretary and received my approval.

Seven companies have been completely organized, and seven more are in process of organization.

The results of six months training have more than realized the highest anticipations.

NAVAL TRIUMPHS PREPARING.

Ships Under Construction—Tough Plates and Big Guns.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new nava vessels in commission.

The Newark, Concord, Bennington and Miantonomoh have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than 11,000 tons.

Twenty-four war ships of all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private shops, but, while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily, the completion of the more important vessels will yet require about a year's time.

Some of the vessels now under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering.

When it is recollected that the work of building a modern navy was only instituted in the year 1883; that our naval constructors and shipbuilders were practically without experience in the construction of large iron or steel ships; that our engine shops were unfamiliar with great marine engines, and that the manufacture of steel forgings for guns and plates was almost wholly a foreign industry, the progress that has been made is not only highly satisfactory, but furnishes the assurance that the United States will before long attain, in the construction of such vessels with their engines and armaments, the same pre-eminence which it attained when the best instrument of ocean commerce was the clipper ship and the most impressive exhibit of naval power the old wooden three-decker man-of-war.

The officers of the navy and the proprietors and engineers of our great private shops have responded with wonderful intelligence and professional zeal to the confidence expressed by Congress in its liberal legislation.

We have now at Washington a gun shop, organized and conducted by naval officers, that in its system, economy and product is unexcelled.

Experiments with armor plate have been conducted during the year with the most important results.

It is now believed that a plate of higher resisting power than any in use has been found, and that the tests have demonstrated that cheaper methods of manufacture than those heretofore thought necessary can be used.

I commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations of the secretary, who has, I am sure, given to them the most conscientious study.

There should be no hesitation in promptly completing a navy of the best modern type, large enough to enable this country to display its flag in all seas, for the protection of its citizens and of its extending commerce.

The world needs no assurance of the peaceful purposes of the United States, but we shall probably be in the future more largely a competitor in the commerce of the world, and it is essential to the dignity of this nation, and to that peaceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere that its navy should be adequate both upon the shores of the Atlantic and of the Pacific.

NO PENSION DEFICIENCY.

Commissioner Expects to Allow 350,000 Claims This Fiscal Year.

The administration of the pension bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence.

The total number of pensioners upon the roll on June 30, 1891, was 676,160.

There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time, 250,565 cases.

Of this number 102,387 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1890.

The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent. of these being cases under the new law.

The commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,000 claims during the present fiscal year.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year, 1890-91, was $127,685,793.89, and the amount expended $118,530,649.25, leaving an unexpended surplus of $9,155,144.64.

The commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appropriation, notwithstanding the rapidity with which the work is being pushed.

The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of pensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments under the recent legislation.

These payments under the general law have been for many years very large, as the pensions when allowed dated from the time of filing the claim, and most of these claims had been pending for years.

The first payments under the law of June, 1890, are relatively small, and, as the per cent. of these cases increases and that of the old cases diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced.

The commissioner under date of Nov. 13 furnishes me with the statement that during the last four months 113,175 certificates were issued, 27,893 under the general law and 85,282 under the act of June 27, 1890.

The average first payment during these four months was $131.85, while the average first payment upon cases allowed during the year ending June 30, 1891, was $239.33, being a reduction in the average first payment during these four months of $107.48.

The estimate for pensions expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is $144,956,000, which, after a careful examination of the subject, the commissioner is of the opinion will be sufficient.

While these disbursements to the disabled soldiers of the great civil war are large, they do not realize the exaggerated estimates of those who oppose this beneficent legislation.

The secretary of the interior shows with great fulness the care that is taken to exclude fraudulent claims, and also the gratifying fact that the persons to whom those pensions are going are men who rendered not slight but substantial war service.

JERRY RUSK'S GOOD WORK.

Big Grain Crops—Export Pork—Eradication of Disease.

If the establishment of the Department of Agriculture was regarded by any one as a mere concession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained.

Its home influence has been very great in disseminating agricultural and horticultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detecting and eradicating diseases of domestic animals; and, more than all, in the close and informal contact which it has established and maintained with the farmers and stock-raisers of the whole country.

Every request for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion merited consideration.

The scientific corps of the department is of a high order, and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm.

The inspection by this department of cattle and pork products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended our effort to secure the removal of the restrictions maintained by the European governments.

For 10 years protests and petitions upon this subject from the packers and stock raisers of the United States have been directed against these restrictions, which so seriously limited our markets and curtailed the profits of the farm.

It is a source of general congratulation that success has at last been attained, for the effects of an enlarged foreign market for these meats will be felt, not only by the farmer, but in our public finances and in every branch of trade.

It is particularly fortunate that the increased demand for food products, resulting from the removal of the restrictions upon our meats and from the reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have referred, should have come at a time when the agricultural surplus is so large.

Without the help thus derived, lower prices would have prevailed.

The secretary of agriculture estimates that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork products into Europe lost us a market for $20,000,000 worth of these products annually.

The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history, 50 per cent. greater than that of last year, and yet the new markets that have been opened, and the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe, have sustained prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and breadstuffs will be marketed at good prices, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed. The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the secretary to be this year $500,000,000 more than last; of meats, $150,000,000 more, and of all products of the farm, $700,000,000 more.

It is not inappropriate, I think, here to suggest that our satisfaction in the contemplation of this marvelous addition to the national wealth is unclouded by any suspicion of the currency by which it is measured and in which the farmer is paid for the product of his fields.

SAVE RAILROAD MEN.

Cruel and Needless Sacrifice of Lives Should be Prevented.

I have twice before urgently called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation for the protection of the lives of railroad employes, but nothing has yet been done.

During the year ending June 30, 1890, 369 brakemen were killed, and 7841 maimed while engaged in coupling cars.

The total number of railroad employes killed during the year was 2451, and the number injured 22,390.

This is a cruel and largely a needless sacrifice.

The government is spending nearly $1,000,000 annually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen; every steam vessel is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances.

All this is good; but how shall we excuse lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men, who in our land commerce are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances.

A law requiring of every railroad engaged in interstate commerce the equipment each year of a given per cent. of its freight cars with automatic couplers and air brakes would compel an agreement between the roads as to the kind of brakes and couplings to be used, and would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employes.

OUR CHIEF NATIONAL DANGER.

Suppression or Perversion of Suffrage—A Means of Precaution.

The method of appointment by the States of electors of president and vice-president has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure by the State of Michigan from the method which had become uniform in all the States.

The recent Michigan legislation provides for choosing what are popularly known as the congressional electors for president by congressional districts, and the two senatorial electors by districts created for that purpose.

Those methods have already found effective application to the choice of senators and representatives in Congress, and now an evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice of the States of electors of president and vice-president.

If this is accomplished, we shall then have the three great departments of the government in the grasp of the "gerrymander," the legislative and executive and judiciary indirectly through the power of appointment.

It is not my purpose here to discuss the question whether a choice by the Legislature or by the voters of equal single districts is a choice by the State, but only to recommend such regulation of this matter by constitutional amendment as will secure uniformity and prevent that disgraceful partisan jugglery to which such a liberty of choice, if it exists, offers a temptation.

Nothing just now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective States, of all the officers of the national government, whether that suffrage is applied directly, as in the choice of members of the House of Representatives, or indirectly, as in the choice of senators and electors of president.

If I were called upon to declare wherein our chief national danger lies, I should say without hesitation in the overthrow of majority control by the suppression or perversion of the popular suffrage.

I have alluded to the "gerrymander" as affecting the method of selecting electors of president by congressional districts, but the primary intent and effect of this form of political robbery have relation to the selection of members of the House of Representatives.

The power of Congress is ample to deal with this threatening and intolerable abuse.

I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the question of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some method for removing or mitigating those evils.

The Constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court, if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality.

This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the laws of elections as related to the choice of officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable.

How Lincoln Rewarded a Rival.

It was known to all about Washington during the fall of 1864 that Chief Justice Taney could not long survive, and after the first of September he was likely to die any day.

It would be unjust to Chase to say that he was influenced in his political action (supporting Lincoln) by the hope of succeeding Chief Justice Taney, but the fact that his name was pressed upon Lincoln simultaneously by his friends throughout the country even before the dead chief justice had been consigned to the tomb, proves that Chase had cherished the hope of reaching that exalted judicial position.

Taney died on the 12th day of October, 1864, within two weeks after Chase declared himself in favor of the election of Lincoln, and on the 13th of October Chase's name was on the lips of all his friends as the man for chief justice. Two months later Chase's name was sent to the Senate.

DRIVEN TO MARRIAGE.

By GIBSON.

Everybody declared that Hugh Colewood ought to be the happiest man in Greenville.

He was young, handsome, and well educated; then, just as he was preparing to fight his way to fame with poverty arrayed against him, he had suddenly been made the sole heir to the fine old estate of his eccentric aunt, Miss Betsy Colewood, recently deceased.

What more was necessary to the happiness of a gay young fellow like Hugh Colewood? Nothing, it seemed to the envious bachelors.

However, there were conditions, or one, at least, in his aunt's will, which caused him no little uneasiness. He must love and marry the girl of her choice, one whom he had never even seen.

Hugh Colewood caught up his aunt's last letter to him and read it again and again, hoping to find some little loophole of escape from the galling condition.

But it was there in merciless black and white. This is the part that worried him:

"If you cannot comply with my wishes for you to meet Ethel Wayne, and love and marry her, you forfeit your heirship to my estates. Ethel's mother was my dearest friend, and if you marry her daughter it will be fulfilling my fondest desires. You cannot help loving her.

I could not rest in my tomb peacefully and know that Ethel was not mistress of my estates, and you, dear boy, the master. My lawyer, Mr. Cranston, will arrange for you to meet Ethel, as he is one of her guardians. You know how thoroughly I despise old bachelors, therefore I give you warning that I will not allow you to inhabit my houses and lands as one of that disagreeable, crusty order."

So had written the eccentric spinster. Hugh nibbled the ends of his mustache impatiently as he pondered on the conditions which the will imposed.

Hugh loved the Colewood estates, and could not bear to think of giving them up. Now, if the will had not specified whom he must marry, but left the selection of a wife entirely to himself, Hugh believed that he would have enjoyed the romance of hunting for a bride.



"HELLO, COLEWOOD, HAVE A SEAT," SAID THE LAWYER.

He picked up his hat and rushed from his room, going up to the hotel where Mr. Cranston was stopping, while he arranged some business matters with Hugh.

"Hello, Colewood! Have a seat," said the lawyer, scrutinizing the flushed face and nervous manners of his visitor. He was just wondering to himself if the unexpected good fortune had turned young Colewood's head, when his visitor remarked:

"You are aware of that one peculiar feature in my late aunt's will, Mr. Cranston?"

Light at once dawned upon the lawyer, and there was a twinkle in his eyes. However, he asked, indifferently:

"To what peculiar feature do you refer, Mr. Colewood?"

"The one that absurdly commands me to marry a girl that I have never seen."

"Oh, that!" returned Mr. Cranston. "You are a lucky fellow, Colewood. That's the best part of the fortune."

"It's the most exasperating part," Hugh cried, desperately. "How can a fellow love and wed to order?"

"Well, it's a deal of time and bother saved to the wooer," remarked the lawyer, puffing; "I've no doubt Ethel Wayne will suit you better than any selection you are capable of making."

Hugh Colewood flushed warmly at the lawyer's cool observation, and he spoke hotly.

"I'm sure she won't suit me, sir. The estates can go to charity for all I care. I don't love any woman, and I love my freedom too well to marry yet awhile. I don't want to be thrust upon any woman for the sake of a fortune, and I don't suppose Miss Wayne cares two straws about the absurd condition in my aunt's will."

"It is very likely, although Ethel had the greatest respect for the late Miss Colewood, and was very careful to humor all her vagaries," returned Cranston, much amused over young Colewood's excitement. "However, I hardly feel able to state whether the girl would accept Miss Colewood's last great vagary, in the shape of her impulsive nephew, or not."

"I shall not give her the opportunity," said Hugh, nettled at the lawyer's words.

"Hold on, Colewood. Let's drop nonsense and come to business. You like your aunt's estates, but you cannot retain them without complying with her wishes. You have never met the girl whom your aunt has chosen. Perhaps it will be proven that you are neither of you opposed to fulfilling the condition.

"At least, you must meet. I will arrange that. Ethel will pass the summer with my sister in the country, and I'll manage it for you to spend a few weeks with them. You can very soon tell whether the condition is wholly obnoxious or not. What do you say?"

"I will do as you advise, thank you, sir," replied Hugh, who had now cooled off, and was trying to take a businesslike view of the strange situation.

Four weeks later Hugh Colewood was speeding away from Greenville on the morning express, bound for a little town among the blue hills of Virginia.

When he stepped from the train he was disappointed to find no one waiting to convey him to the country home of Mr. Cranston's sister, a distance of eight miles.

He was in the act of asking the way to the best hotel when a buggy came rapidly up to the station and halted.

The station agent hurried forward to meet the driver, who was a slender young girl with bright dark eyes and hair as golden as the June sunbeams touching those hills.

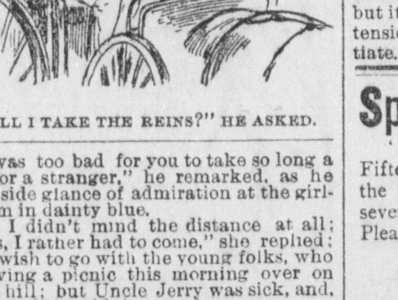
"Is Mr. Colewood of Greenville waiting here to ride out to Mrs. Thurston's?" inquired the fair driver, in a sweet voice, which won Hugh's interest at once.

"I am here and waiting, thank you," returned Hugh for himself, smiling pleasantly, as he came forward on the station platform.

"I came to drive you to Mrs. Thurston's," she answered simply.

"Shall I take the reins?" he asked, as they started away.

"No, thank you; I like to drive," she answered



"SHALL I TAKE THE REINS?" HE ASKED.

"It was too bad for you to take so long a drive for a stranger," he remarked, as he stole a side glance of admiration at the girlish form in dainty blue.

"Oh, I didn't mind the distance at all; besides, I rather had to come," she replied; "I did wish to go with the young folks, who are having a picnic this morning over on Laurel hill; but Uncle Jerry was sick, and, of course, he couldn't come for you.

"Then Mrs. Thurston and Miss Wayne never drive, so they made a virtue of necessity and sent the last resort on the place," and she laughed merrily.

"It is too bad my coming prevented you joining the picnickers," he said. "I shall not be able to forgive myself."

"That's nothing. I am enjoying myself now too well to think of Laurel hill," she returned, brightly.

"Thank you, and at the same time let me assure you that I, too, am enjoying myself excellently well," and Hugh bowed to the young girl, whose eyes drooped beneath the warm light of admiration in his blue ones.

"I hope you will enjoy your visit, Mr. Colwood," she said, to change the subject. "I know Mrs. Thurston and Ethel will do all they can to make your stay pleasant."

"Thank you. I've no doubt I shall find it pleasant," returned Hugh. "You, too, are one of Mrs. Thurston's summer household, I suppose?"

"Yes," with a smile. "You see I am a distant relative to Mrs. Thurston; then Miss Wayne is my cousin, and exercises a kind of cousinly guardianship over me, which, no doubt, is very necessary."

"So you are Miss Wayne's cousin? I do not remember hearing Mr. Cranston mention you. I did not expect to have the pleasure of meeting any ladies but Mrs. Thurston and Miss Wayne."

"How unkind in Mr. Cranston not to prepare you for this meeting," and there was a roguish gleam in her eyes which Hugh did not see. "I had, up to date, regarded Mr. Cranston as one of my very best friends, but to ignore me so utterly, when he knew I would accompany Cousin Ethel here, looks like downright intentional neglect."



"LOVE IN A COTTAGE! OH, THAT'S TOO GOOD."

"You have not given me the pleasure of knowing your name," said Hugh, both amused and pleased with his pretty driver.

"Oh, I'm a Wayne, too," she answered, laughingly. "Ethel Estella Wayne, variously nicknamed, as you will observe later on."

Two Ethel Waynes! Here was a real surprise for Colewood. Why had Cranston not mentioned that strange fact to him?

If the Ethel Wayne referred to in the will was only half as animated and generally captivating as the one by his side, Hugh thought it might be an easy matter after all to obey that condition which had so vexed him.

Colewood received a cordial welcome at Mrs. Thurston's pleasant home. He found Miss Wayne to be a tall, dignified girl of about 23, with coal black hair and deep gray eyes. She was as unlike her little merry-hearted cousin, as it was possible to be.

Yes, Hugh decided she was just such a woman as his eccentric aunt would be likely to select as the wife of her heir.

In the weeks which followed Hugh's arrival he saw a great deal of Miss Wayne, although much of her time was divided between her taste for literature and in remonstrating against the innocent pranks of her cousin.

It did not require a long time for the young man to realize that he could never love Miss Wayne as the man should love the girl whom he intends to marry.

He made another important discovery, that his life would be a failure without the little cousin to furnish daily sunshine and wifely cheer for his own home.

He resolved to let Miss Wayne have one-half of his aunt's estates and the orphan asylum the other. He would marry the girl of his own choice, provided he could win her, and boldly fight his own way through life.

Having so decided, Hugh set out for a stroll along the river, feeling more manly for his resolve.

He came suddenly upon a little figure in white, reading, in a little viney nook by the river's side.

"Wait, Estelle," he called, for she had started to run away; "I shall leave tomorrow, and I have something to say to you which you must hear."

The tell-tale flush which swept over face and neck at his words might have given some hint of an easy surrender. However, in a moment she had regained that customary piquancy which had more than once exasperated Hugh.

"I'd be sorry to have you leave us with any burden on your mind," she said, provokingly.

"It is needless for me to tell you why it was arranged for me to meet Miss Wayne here," he said, unheeding her light words. "You know, I suppose?"

"Some slight idea, I believe," she returned, fingering her book.

"Well, I may as well tell you that that condition in my late aunt's will can never be fulfilled."

"And why not?"

"Because I love another," he cried, passionately. "Oh, Estelle! can you not see how tenderly, how ardently I love you? Without you I shall make a failure of life. Won't you show mercy, Estelle?"

"Oh, Hugh! would you marry a poor girl when you have a chance to win a dignified bride and retain those princely estates?" she asked.

"Yes, darling. I prefer you with love in a cottage to the wealthiest woman with all the estate in the world!"

"Rash statement, young man."

"It is true. Do not torture me longer, Estelle. Can you not love me a little?"

"No."

"Then you do not love me?"

"I'm afraid I do."

"Do not mock me, Estelle."

"I am not mocking you, Hugh," in a very sweet voice.

"Then you do love me a little?"

"No, not a little, but very much."

He would have caught her to his breast, but she eluded his arms, crying:

"Oh, there's Uncle Cranston!" and she rushed forward to greet the little lawyer who had approached them unseen.

"It is useless for me to ignore facts," said Mr. Cranston, pleasantly. "I did not mean to overhear your conversation, but I arrived unexpectedly, and thought I'd hunt up my sprite here and surprise her. I see you understand each other pretty clearly."

"Yes, sir," said Hugh, bravely, "I have decided to enjoy love in a cottage with this dear girl, rather than keep the estate with Miss Wayne."

"Love in a cottage! Oh, that's too good!"

And Mr. Cranston broke into a hearty laugh, in which the girl finally joined him.

"Will you have the goodness to explain what amuses you so much in my statement?" asked Hugh, not a little nettled.

"Pardon me, Colewood. But really you are the victim of your own blunder."

"Blunder? I don't understand you, sir," returned Hugh.

"Of course not," and the lawyer laughed again. "This sprite, whom you took to be the unimportant little cousin, is in reality the Ethel Wayne referred to in your aunt's will. I did not tell you that there were two Ethels, so while she was driving you over here, you jumped to the conclusion that Miss Wayne at the house was the Ethel.

"You see I have been told all about your amusing mistake. Ethel would not explain her real identity with the girl whom your aunt had selected for you, and, as the other ladies believed, you knew, you have remained the victim of your own mistake."

Six months later the condition in Miss Colewood's will was cheerfully obeyed.

ACRES OF WOODLAND BURNING

Fierce Fire Raging in Woods Near Banfield Roads, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 13.—Word has just been received that an extensive wood fire started this afternoon in the woods near Banfield roads, about two miles out of the city.

The fire is raging fiercely, and bids fair to destroy property valued at from $6000 to $8000.

Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate. ***

Speak for Themselves.

"I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured. Please send me a $9 box of your medicine.

"JACOB TROUT,
"*Deep River, Poweshick Co., Iowa.*"

Will thee please send me four bottles of **Cannabis Indica, Pills and Ointment** for my cousin's husband, whom I fear is in a decline, and as thy medicines cured my only brother of a *hemorrhage of the lungs* about a year ago, I wish cousin to take them. Thy true friend,

HANNAH MICKLE,
near Woodbury, N. J.

$2.50 per bottle or, three bottles for $6.50. Pills and Ointment, $1.25 each.

CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Sole Proprietors.

Ask your druggist for Dr. H. James Imported Remedies, or send to us direct naming this paper.



BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN ESTABLISHED 1801.

An elegant dressing exquisitely perfumed, removes all impurities from the scalp, prevents baldness and gray hair, and causes the hair to grow Thick, Soft and Beautiful. Infallible for curing eruptions, diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, and quickly healing cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, &c.

All Druggists or by Mail. 50 cts.
BARCLAY & CO., 44 Stone St., New York.

eowy20t o6

"HOLD YOUR WHEAT."

Array of Figures Says It's Still Going Up.

Russia Entirely Out of the Race and India Practically So.

Exporting Power of United States Falls 40,000,000 Bushels Short.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 14.—The alliance organ, The State, contains another "hold your wheat" circular, and presents the usual array of figures to show that the farmer will profit by following the advice laid down therein.

It holds that Russia is entirely out of the race, and India practically so, and that present and future deliveries from farmers will fill only a small portion of the requirements.

It does not advise the farmer to create an unnecessary scarcity or to repudiate his debts, but to sell only what he is obliged to when the receipts are large and increasing, and, when they are on the decline, to sell only a certain portion each month.

The exporting capacity of the United States is figured at 140,000,000 bushels more than last year, which falls 40,000,000 bushels short of supplying the world's deficit.

This 140,000,000 bushels would supply Europe with bread for 19½ days only.

Taking all this into account, the author of the circular maintains that if the farmer does not get twice what is now offered him for his wheat, it is his own fault.

An Ancient Custom.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The practice of the wife assuming her husband's name at marriage, according to Dr. Brewer, originated from a Roman custom, and became the common custom after the Roman occupation.

Thus, Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey, Octavia of Cicero, and in later times married women in most European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of." Against this view it may be mentioned that during the 16th, and even at the beginning of the 17th, century the usage seems doubtful, since we find Catherine Parr so signing herself after she had been twice married; and we always hear of Lady Jane Gray (not Dudley), Arabella Stuart (not Seymour).

Some persons think that the custom originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one. This was the rule of law so far back as Bracton (died 1268) and it was decided in the case of Bon vs. Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband. Altogether the question is involved in much obscurity, and there seems to be no definite answer to it.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

wytf d8

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

wy 26t o6

HAVE YOU **ASTHMA?**

SCHIFFMANN'S Asthma Cure

Never fails to give instant relief in the worst cases, and effects cures where others fail.

Trial Package FREE of Druggists or by Mail.

Address DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

eow6t n17

How to Make a Fortune.

Wanted—Salesmen, who can easily make $25 to $75 per week, selling the Celebrated Pinless Clothes Line, or the Famous Fountain Ink Eraser. Patents recently issued. Sold only by salesmen, to whom we give exclusive territory. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds clothes without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new; will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of 50c. will mail you sample of either, or sample of both for $1, with circulars, price-lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 182 Hermon st., Worcester, Mass. eowy6t n17

You Can Be CURED of Nervous Debility, Weak Memory or Lost Manhood, caused by Night Losses and Excesses. We guarantee a cure in every case by use of INDAPO, the great HINDOO REMEDY

Before & After Use. Send at once your name and address for FREE SAMPLE treatment to ORIENTAL MEDICAL CO., 211 Wabash av., Chicago, Ill.

wytf d15

FINE BLOODED CATTLE, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs for sale. Catalogues, with 150 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER, Coatesville, Penn.



$2.25 FREE

No Money Required.

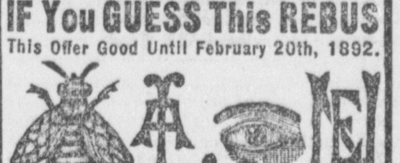
Cut this out and send it with your order, and we will send this watch by express for your examination; after you examine it, and find it as represented, pay the express agent $2.25 and express charges and it is yours, otherwise you pay nothing and it will be returned at our expense. This is positively the first Genuine watch ever offered on the face of the earth at this price, and we warrant it a perfect timekeeper. With each watch we send our mammoth catalogue and a lovely gold-plated chain and charm free, also a printed guarantee, which gives you the privilege of returning the watch at any time within one year if it does not give satisfaction.

THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

$600 REWARD

IF You GUESS This REBUS

This Offer Good Until February 20th, 1892.



The above letters and characters form the last or surname of one of the most distinguished and best known American statesmen, diplomats and possibly next President. Who is he? We will give $600 Cash to the First person sending a correct solution to the above Rebus. To the 2d, $200; to the 3d, $100; to the 4th, an elegant Diamond Ring. To each of the next 10, a Solid Gold Watch. To the next 10, a Singer Sewing Machine. To the next 25, a Gold Plated Watch. To each of the next 50, a Set of Silverware. To each of the next 100, a choice House or Business Lot, in a beautiful growing young city. Answers must reach us on or before February 20, 1892. Our February issue will announce the result of the contest, with names and addresses of the winners. We have given away over $20,000 in prizes and premiums to our subscribers in the past two years and now have over 200,000 Circulation. Write your answer and name and address plainly. With your answer you must send 25c. postal note or 30c. in stamps for a subscription to HOME CHEER, a beautiful 16 page literary paper. Address

HOME CHEER, 43 Beekman St., New York.

The Best Fiction FREE.

Below we name the most popular authors of fiction and combine their complete works with a year's subscription to The Weekly Globe. All are neatly printed from bold type, are bound in paper covers and are delivered free of postage. Each is a great bargain.

Irving's Works, 10 vols., with Globe one year, $2.40.

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, five vols., with Globe one year, $1.50.

The Same, five vols. in one, with Globe one year, $1.20.

George Eliot's Works, six vols., with Globe one year, $1.60.

Walter Scott's Works, 12 vols., with Globe one year, $2.40.

Charles Dickens' Works, 15 vols., with Globe one year, $2.40.

ADDRESS

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

wyly jy7

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

eow26t ja13

WEAK MEN CURED

NO ELECTRIC NONSENSE. NO STOMACH DRUGGING.

Send at once for sealed directions FREE of The Common Sense Home Cure, for all weakness of men. A certain permanent cure for nervous debility, lost manhood and varicocele. Complete cure guaranteed. We furnish the best of references. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Lock Box 69, ALBION, MICH.

eow26t mh31

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Liberal salary and expenses paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full particulars and reference address CENTENNIAL MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL

wyeow13t s22

Weak Men INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days; never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE a simple means of certain self-cure to sufferers from youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, nervous debility, varicocele, etc. Send stamp. Address L. S. FRANKLIN, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

wyly n24

DOUBLE Breech-Loader $7.99. RIFLES $2.00 PISTOLS 75c **GUNS** All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for illustrated Catalogue to The Powell & Clement Co., 166 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. WATCHES, BICYCLES, &c.

wy21t s2

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn

wy28t d8

PILES. INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Remedy Mailed FREE. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City.

wyly o6

AGENTS $50 APPOINTMENT ON 30 DAYS TIME GUARANTEE $150 Profit in 4 weeks or no pay. Send stamp for free samples. SHOOP & CO., Racine, Wis.

eow26t au18

TANSY PILLS! Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

eow20t my26

FREE TRIAL! Thousands of cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, etc., cured by NERVITA. $1.00 package; 6 for $5. Trial sent FREE for 12c. postage. DR. A. G. OLIN CO., Box 242, Chicago, Ill.

eowy26t je3

ALL ABOUT **GIRLS** Rare book, 100 pages, Richly illustrated. Secure. 20c. Globe Book Co., Chicago, Ill.

wy7t o27

$5 A DAY SURE. $2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

wyly n29

OPIUM Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

wyly d9

MATRIMONIAL PAPER Containing nearly 300 advertisements (with residences) of ladies and gentlemen wanting correspondents. Copy in plain sealed wrapper 10c. HEART and HAND, 69 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

wy7t o27

$5 A DAY SURE. $2.15 Samples Free; horse owners buy 1 to 6; 20 other specialties. E. E. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.